The New-York Times.

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PETERSBURGH.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

The Weldon Railroad Again in Our Possession:

Gen. Warren's Corps Takes a New Position.

A Severe Battle Friday Evening.

The Rebels Repulsed with the Loss of Many Prisoners.

OUR LINE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED.

Another Battle at Deep Bottom on Thursday.

The Tenth Corps Attacked and the Rebels Again Repulsed.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE ENEMY.

[OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1864—8:10 P. M.

To Major-Gen. John A. Dix:

The operations of Gen. GRANT's forces are detailed in the following official dispatches received by this department.

CITY POINT—8 P. M.—Aug. 18, 1864.

Gen. WARREN moved with his corps this morning to and across the Weldon Road, about one mile south of the head works. To that point he met nothing but the enemy's pickets. He advanced from there toward Petersburgh, meeting the enemy in his advance. He had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss, and inflicting loss upon the enemy.

I have no report showing the extent of our losses, but judge them to be light from the dispatches.

Some of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands, and a few other prisoners.

CITY POINT, Va., 7:30 P. M.—Aug. 19, 1864.

Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon Road.

There has been little or no fighting to-day, either south of Petersburgh or north of the James,

Warren reports that the enemy's dead in considerable numbers were found in his front unburied.

Gen. BIRNEY telegraphs Gen. BUTLER, as follows:

HEADQUARTERS, TENTH CORPS, Aug. 19, 1864.

The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss.

In front of our colored regiment eighty-two dead bodies of the enemy are counted.

The colored troops behaved handsomely and are in fine spirits.

The assault was in column, a division strong, and would have carried the works if they had not been so well defended.

The enemy's loss was at least 1,000.

D. B. BIRNEY, Major-General.

We have had a great deal of rain about Petersburgh this week, and a very grateful change in the temperature.

CITY POINT, Va., 9 P. M., Aug. 19, 1864.

The enemy came out this evening to Warren's right, driving in the pickets connecting between him and the left of our old line on the Jerusalem plank-road, and forcing back the two right divisions of WARREN's Corps.

A heavy fight took place, resulting in the reëstablishing of our lines and the capture of a good many prisoners. The prisoners were from Heth's, Mahone's and Hoke's divisions.

We also lost considerably in prisoners.

The last foregoing dispatch was received this afternoon, and is the latest information received by the department.

It is estimated that the loss of the enemy during this week, in killed, wounded and captured, cannot fall much short of four thousand, if it does not exceed that number.

The department has satisfactory intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN to 8½ o'clock last evening.

Reports at 5 o'clock this evening from Gen. SHERIDAN's front represent all quiet at that time, and that GILMOR, with forty or fifty men, entered Martinsburgh last evening.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Gen. Warren's Movement—The Railroad Being Destroyed—The Fighting on Thursday—Our New Position Held.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Thursday, Aug. 18—Evening.

This morning at 4 o'clock the Fifth Corps started on an expedition to cut the Weldon Railroad at Ram's Station, taking four days' rations with them.

This corps was withdrawn from the left front some days ago, and have been in reserve ever since.

They reached the railroad about seven o'clock, and the First Division being in the advance had a skirmish with a force of the enemy, stationed there to protect the road. They fell back rapidly, however, and the loss on either side was light.

After placing the troops in line, to meet any attack which might be made, the work of tearing up the track was commenced, and prosecuted with vigor for several hours. But about noon they were interrupted at their labor by the appearance of the enemy, who were advancing along the railroad from Petersburgh in line of battle.

They proved to be Gen. HILL's corps, which had been lying in reserve for the past few days, and who were advanced at a double quick as soon as they became aware of our intention and movement.

The Second Division, Gen. AYRES commanding, held the advance on the railroad, the Third and Fourth Divisions supporting on the right, while the First Division was placed to cover the left and prevent any surprise from that direction.

The attack on the Second Division was very determined; but our men met it in gallant style, driving the rebels back in handsome style, with heavy loss.

After repeated attempts to force our line, the rebels finally, after about two hours' hard fighting, gave up the idea, and fell back some distance, keeping up a fire all the afternoon from their batteries and skirmishers.

The Fifteenth New-York Heavy Artillery particularly distinguished itself in this engagement. Col. WEIDRICH, its commander, was severely wounded across the back.

The movement was a complete surprise to the enemy, the rebel pickets stationed in the vicinity being so astonished that they had barely time to escape.

Some few prisoners were taken, several of whom are wounded.

The track is torn up for over a mile.

Our troops still held the position at dark.

To-night and to-morrow they will completely destroy the ties and rails of the road, unless the rebels shall visit the neighborhood in too strong numbers.

The loss on our side is about three hundred, among whom are the following named officers:

Lieut.-Col. PIERSON, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, badly wounded.

Capt. THOS. H. WATKINS, Company B, Purnell's Legion, scalp wound.

Lieut. COOMBS, Purnell's Legion, in the shoulder.

Lieut. H. H. DALBINSTANNEY, of the Fifth New-York, wounded.

Lieut. FAY, of the Eight Massachusetts, badly in side.

Lieut. W. T. SPEAR, Thirty-ninth Massachusetts, fatally wounded.

Lieut. HENRY THOMAS FISHER, First Massachusetts, in the hand,

Lieut. ED. WILLIAMS, First Massachusetts, in the thigh.

Lieut. W. G. BRASHEARS, First Massachusetts, in the thigh.

Lient. A. D. REYNOLDS, First Massachusetts, killed.

Lieut. HOBART PERSCH, Fifteenth New-York, in the breast.

Lieut. G. SCHIMMEL, Fifteenth New-York, in the hip.

Lieut. CHARLES G. KINSEY, Fifteenth New-York, in the leg.

Capt. LEWIS MAHELIEN, Fifteenth New-York, in the arm.

Capt. Charles De Clyne, Fifteenth New-York, in the arm.

Lieut. Robert Miller, Fifteenth New-York, badly in the head.

Friday, Aug. 9—6 A. M.

Everything is quiet this morning.

Some firing was heard during the night in the direction of the Fifth Corps.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Good News from Gen. Smith's Expedition.

The Rebels Defeated at Hurricane Creek.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

On the 13th instant, Gen. SMITH's command, consisting of one brigade of infantry, and two brigades of cavalry, attacked three brigades of Gen. FORREST's rebel command, who held a partially fortified position at Hurricane Creek, Miss., and after a short but sharp engagement, the rebels were dislodged and obliged to retreat, leaving fifty of their dead on the field. Our loss was not over forty killed and wounded.

Gen. WASHBURNE has issued an order regulating the price at which provisions shall be sold in this city, in consequence of the extortionate rates demanded by dealers.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The price at which stamped envelopes are furnished the Post-office Department, under a recent contract, being largely in excess of those heretofore made, the department has issued a circular to the various offices, announcing a corresponding advance rate at which they are to be furnished to the public. The increase in the price of the letter size is about seventeen per cent.

THE HEALTH OF WASHINGTON.

The municipal authorities being neglige of their duty in guarding the public health, the militia are now at work, with the aid of a large force of contrabands, in cleansing the city of its disease-provoking superfluities.

A Statement from Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Senator WILSON publishes a note denying all the reports to the effect that he is mixed up with any proposition for an armistice with the rebels. He says:

"No public man connected with the Administration is in favor of an armistice.

I personally know that President LINCOLN and all the members of his Cabinet have undoubted faith in the success of our armies and the complete triumph of our cause.

With this belief they will pursue the most vigorous measures to raise money and men to carry on the war."

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Peruvian off Father Point.

Convictions for Procuring Rebel Enlistments.

FATHER POINT, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool on the 11th, via Londonderry on the 12th inst., passed this point en route to Quebec at 5 o'clock this evening. Her dates are five days later than those already received.

The steamship *Damascus*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The steamship *Kangaroo*, from New-York, also arrived at Liverpool on the 9th inst.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The news by the *Peruvian* is unimportant.

The Liverpool cotton market was irregular, and prices had declined.

Breadstuffs were quiet, but steady.

Provisions were dull.

Consols 89¼@89⅜ for money.

Three men had been tried in Liverpool for enlisting men for the Confederate steamer *Rappahannock*. They were found guilty, fined £150 sterling, warned not to repeat the offense, and then liberated on their own recognizances.

The little brig *Vision*, bound from New-York to London, was spoken on the 20th of July in lat. 45° 10′, lon. 33° W., and supplied with provisions and water, when she continued on her voyage.

The Dano-German question continued to excite considerable discussion.

THE MIDDLE DIVISION.

Interesting Details of the Campaign.

The Manœuvres and Counter-Manœuvres.

Early Succeeds in Gaining Important Strategic Positions.

MOVEMENTS OF LONGSTREET.

A Junction of the Two Rebel Columns Effected.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Early Ahead of Sheridan—The Valley Held by the Confederates—The Strategic Manœuvres—Escape of a Rebel Train—Hanging a Spy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
IN FRONT OF STRASBURGH,
Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

Nothing of any great importance has occurred as yet in this department, and the army remains in almost the same position my last letter left it. One brigade of the Nineteenth Army Corps started for Winchester, in charge of the empty wagon train, yesterday. The Sixth Corps returned from a brief reconnoissance out in front yesterday also, and report the enemy strongly posted on Tumberland River, just beyond the town of Strasburgh. The signal station of the enemy, on Fisher's Hill, can be seen from where I sit, and the cleft in the foliage on the summit, showing its position, gives the mountain a very singular appearance.

The operations of the Army of Western Virginia have evidently come to a stand still, at least so far as regards an onward movement, and what the ultimate result will prove to be is very difficult to determine. I think it is, however, generally acceded that the prime object of the campaign (that of cutting off the enemy's trains and gaining the rear of his column, thus cutting him off from his communications,) is a total failure. In spite of forced marches and complicated flank movements, Gen. SHERIDAN has been unable to gain possession of the valley in advance of EARLY, and now he finds his opponent strongly posted in the narrowest section of the Shenandoah Valley, and in such a position that to flank it our forces will have to make a detour of some sixteen or twenty miles, and even then be compelled to cross a difficult and dangerous pass or gap.

One not present with this army can have no idea of the large force now massed in the Valley, in the vicinity of Strasburgh, and although I am not allowed to give you the figures, (they being contraband,) still I can assure your readers that they are strong enough to whip any Confederate army that can be brought against them *in a fair field*. But when Gen. SHERIDAN finds the enemy so strongly and securely posted that ten thousand can hold the position against five times that number, prudence cries out against a heedless and indiscriminate attack. Old experienced officers, participants in a score of battles, and fully conversant with this section of country, all agree that the attempt to drive EARLY out of his present stronghold would be madness, and many compare it to Fredericksburgh.

As day after day slips by and no movement is discernible, one naturally asks what will be done next; but never were men so perplexed as officers and others versed in war matters, with whom I have conversed, are at the present. The general opinion is that a retrograde movement will have to take place soon; the sooner the better for our arms. Every one seems to consider this part of the Valley as a species of trap, and all are anxious to get out of it; none more so than your correspondent, for the irregularity of mail or other communication, and the utter want of courtesy of many staff officers, and the extraordinary ignorance of others, make the otherwise pleasant duties of a correspondent very unsatisfactory, to say the least.

Many of your readers are doubtless desirous of information as to the main features of the campaign—what were the principal objects aimed at, and what causes led to their failure. I will try and furnish that want. If any one will take the map of the Upper Potomac in hand, he will perceive that Harper's Ferry, Martinsburgh, and Winchester, form the three angles of a triangle. This explains the position of the two opposing forces when Gen. SHERIDAN assumed command of the forces in the Middle Department. At that time our forces lay in and about Monocacy Bridge, Maryland, and the enemy's headquarters were said to be at Martinsburgh; but I have good reason to know that EARLY, at that time, was in Maryland, with the greater part of his force; IMBODEN, with a command of some two thousand cavalry, being all the rebel forces on the south bank of the Potomac.

Immediately on assuming direction of affairs, Gen. SHERIDAN transferred his army to the south bank of the river, in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, there to await a heavy force of cavalry coming up from City Point, and to more fully organize. This was the critical point in the whole movement. The rebels saw the move, and prepared to thwart it. By misleading our scouts in pretending to throw up fortifications in the vicinity of Antietam, they speedily were enabled to throw their entire force across the Potomac, and gain Martinsburgh. On the morning of the 10th of August, the entire army of Western Virginia were ordered to move, in consequence of a discovery of this fact, and as I have related in a former letter, got within a few miles of Winchester, on the morning of Aug. 11. Here the different corps were manœuvered the best part of the day, and our advance skirmished considerably with the enemy, but were unable to reach the town *before* the rebels.

Notwithstanding the almost superhuman efforts of both cavalry and infantry, they were defeated in the projected flank movement, and after a short halt and rest the troops abandoned Winchester, and marched for Millwood. Here it was that the great and evident mistake was committed. You will easily perceive, by reference to the map, that Millwood is further south than Berryville, and our troops in going toward Millwood, actually turned their backs upon EARLY, and took the longest road possible. Instead of marching side-by-side, as GRANT compelled LEE to do last Spring our forces marched down to Millwood and up to Middletown, thus traversing the two sides of a triangle, and performing double the amount of travel that EARLY and his trains accomplished. Beside this, our forces had to pass over some of the most extraordinary roads it has been my lot to see, being mostly by-roads, checked and crossed by deep gullies and rocky ravines. EARLY had the turnpike road, and it is one of the finest in this section of country.

Despite this tremendous advantage, our advance column of cavalry, under command of Col. LOWELL, actually reached Middletown at the same moment as the enemy, and a smart skirmish was the result. Will it be believed that the rebels were permitted to hold possession of the town all night, and when our column at length began entering the place on the morning of the 12th, BRECKINRIDGE's *rear guard had been gone over two hours?* All day the enemy kept our advance engaged in skirmishing over the ground on which our camps now lay, and it was only on account of the infantry being unable to perform impossibilities, and gain what they had lost by their strange and tiresome march, that we did not get the splendid opportunity of meeting them in the open field.

As an instance of the mismanagement displayed in the direction of matters, I will just mention the fact that a train could be seen winding its way along the base of the North Mountains as our advance struck camp and the clouds of dust betokened a heavy force protecting it, and that the train itself was a large one. A brigade was sent out to capture the train. The Colonel commanding sent one of his regiments, 250 strong, in the direction of the head of the column, with orders to attack and drive back the guard, he himself taking the remainder of the command and riding off toward the rear. The detachment made their attack, and were driven back by the advance guard of six hundred. The brigade itself met a still stronger force in the rear, and the train galloped off in triumph. Instead of one brigade there should have been sent at least two, and the heaviest force, as a matter of course, would have been sent to the head of the column. However, the train escaped, and that is the last of it.

Our advance now lies along Cedar Creek, and we hold Strasburgh, but by a very insecure tenure. The enemy have their position along a high ridge, back of and commanding the town, and in front of, and between their works and the town, lies Tumberland River. On his right rises the Mauchachunk Mountains, or spur of the Three-Top Mountain, while on his left the great North Mountains stretch away in the distance and protect his flanks, the entire front of the enemy being not more than a mile long. You have now some idea of the difficulty of a direct attack in front on such a position, and from the fact of our army having to go round either of the above-mentioned ranges, a flank movement would take up too much valuable time to be thought of seriously. The great distance from the base of supplies must also be taken into consideration. Forty miles is a great distance to bring a wagon train, and requires heavy guards while passing through a hostile country.

Various rumors of reinforcements on the road have been for some time in circulation, but, with the exception of some ten thousand additional cavalry, I believe the strength of our army in Western Virginia will remain unchanged. The large force of cavalry here, and "to arrive," as the shippers say, lead me to believe that to that arm of the service we are to be indebted for, at least, a partial recovery of the property so strangely allowed to slip from out our grasp. If a raid *is* on the tapis, the force employed upon it will be heavier than on any previous expedition of the kind.

Your cavalry correspondent, Capt. PAUL, will doubtless furnish you with the particulars of the recent hanging of a spy by Gen. CUSTER, and I will merely mention the fact, noticing that the infantry, with whom I have been more immediately connected, all evince sentiments of satisfaction at the short shrift and speedy doom meted out to this unfortunate man. They claim, and with great reason too, that the matter of spies has been a source of great danger and annoyance to our arms, and that the almost invariable immunity from punishment to spies caught in our lines has led to their numbers being greatly augmented of late. Nothing should be stricter than the law regarding spies. An inexorable meting out of the sentence of death will do a great deal toward deterring adventurous rebels from traversing our camps.

Yesterday the Eighth Corps pickets had quite a skirmish with the enemy, and after a sharp struggle, succeeded in driving in their lines, and gaining a still stronger hold of the town. This morning one of our batteries opened a desultory fire, but nothing of any importance resulted from it. Large clouds of black smoke can be seen rolling over the mountains, being occasioned by the camp fires of our army, the grass being so dry that the veriest spark sets whole fields in a blaze. These have now reached the pine forests on the mountains, and the burning leaves cause the smoke daily seen. G. F. W.

The Nineteenth Corps in Motion—Winchester and its Appearance—Speculation regarding Longstreet's Movements.

WINCHESTER, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

Before I had fairly completed my letter of yesterday, orders arrived at the headquarters of the Nineteenth Corps, for that body to move to Winchester and garrison the town. The troops were to get into motion at eleven o'clock, and matters at headquarters speedily became hurried and exciting. Clerks busily engaged in duplicating orders; staff officers galloping away to attend to their different departments; orderlies flying to and fro, with dispatches and orders; servants hurriedly packing baggage and pulling down tents; teamsters harnessing their teams, and loading their wagons. All and every one to their several duties.

Orders were issued for no unnecessary noises to be made in preparing for the work, and the fires were ordered to be left burning. But, despite the evident desire to maintain silence, the quiet of the night was broken by indistinct and echoless signs of a movement being in progress. Occasionally the sharp gallop of an equestrian would ring out on the hard road, relieved now and then by the hoarse rattle of a wagon or ambulance as it regained its position in the train after having received its appointed burden. Standing on a slight eminence, I stood and watched the faintly gleaming shelter tents disappear, one by one, from amidst the red glare of the watch-fires, and soon after could distinguish long lines of armed men file out and creep along in the direction of the pike road, accompanied by that peculiarly half audible tramp of infantry as they rustled quickly through the waving grass. When these had passed, the monotonous rumble of artillery struck upon the ear with a mysterious sound, and you knew that then the entire corps was in motion.

Having determined to accompany the Nineteenth Corps to Winchester I obtained the privilege of a ride in one of the ambulances, and enjoyed a delicious sleep during the entire route. At daylight the corps came in sight of Winchester, and were soon hutted and bivouacked on the hills adjacent to the town. When I rode past the resting column you could see the poor fellows, tired and worn out by their long and fatiguing march, wearisedly sleeping behind the long rows of stacked arms, endeavoring to secure a portion of that much needed repose of which the march had deprived them. Nothing gives the spectator a better idea of the pains and toils of a night march than such a sight as I have just described.

Entering Winchester I found the place to be a very fair sample of Virginia towns. One cannot imagine a more painful sight. You scarcely ever meet a male inhabitant, and if you do he is either an invalid or too old for service in the Confederate army, or he is a Union refugee, who has taken advantage of the presence of National troops to see his friends once more. The women you meet in the street or pass by at the windows, are mostly dressed in black, and have a dejected mournful look that is very suggestive of the drain upon human life that this accursed rebellion has put upon the misguided Southern people. There is an air of sorrow and a strange look of expectant terror upon the countenances of a majority of these mourners that affects one much.

The population of Winchester before the war, was somewhere in the vicinity of four thousand souls. It contains the usual number of old-fashioned and mildewed public buildings; the court-house, within whose empty and echoing walls these lines are written, stands on the principal street, and is near the centre of the town. It has a little court-yard in front, with a few dusty trees therein, while behind is a square woefully out of repair. The court-house, itself, is merely empty walls. On one side of it stands the "Virginia" Hotel, its dilapidated appearance strangely enlivened by the brilliant uniforms of DURYEE's Zouaves, who comprise the provost guard. On the other side of the court-house, is the old *Republican* printing-office, but now everything is knocked into pi, and the old Adams Press up stairs is sadly disjointed and out of gear. The windows are broken and the shutters are disappearing. The only hotel now open is TAYLOR's, and here Gen. EMORY and his Staff took breakfast. I learned from one of their members that the meal was a miserable one, and I am glad that even this was in keeping with the general appearance of the entire place. For my own part I preferred camping out, and buying some bread, I joined issue with my old friends the Zou Zous, and had a capital breakfast in their company.

After arrangements for the disposition of the troops had been perfected, and proper positions selected for placing the artillery, the streets became vocal with martial sounds; the shrill screech of the piercing fife, the hoarse rattle of the sounding drum, commingled with the thrilling crash of brass bands, which, joined with the loud cries of the wagon-drivers, and the clatter of their vehicles, all contributed to make the town appear to have had new life infused into its sluggish existence. The few remaining inhabitants gazed at us with a sort of scowling indifference very suggestive of their good intentions, had they the power as well as the will. There were, however, some remarkable exceptions; now and then you could see a lady flit past, bearing the little red, white and blue rosette so popular in New-York at the commencement of hostilities in 1861, and on inquiry I learned that a regularly organized club of Union ladies exists in Winchester, and numbers some twenty-four names. They are well-known as loyalists, and try to get along as best they may with the rebels. All their male friends, except those too old for service, are obliged to remain absent to avoid being compelled to fight against the good old flag of our country.

It is only here, amidst the stirring and changing scenes of campaign life, and in actual sight of the ravages that war has inflicted upon this unhappy State, that one properly estimates the value of loyalty to our Government. When a loyalist is called upon to tear himself from those he holds most dear, and live an alien for his love of country, and when one sees the cheerfulness with which the necessity is met and the trials and hardships so unmurmuringly endured, these people, loyal in deed as well as in profession, assume a new interest. I felt strangely affected at hearing our soldiers so gratefully welcomed, and I know of more than one brave heart which gathered fresh inspiration for the work he had undertaken from their burning words of ardent patriotism and unswerving loyalty to our glorious Government. Let us hope that these earnest people will speedily reap their just reward, and once more enjoy the benefits of our free institutions in reality, as they now do in anticipation.

The "retrograde" movement of our troops did not seem to cause them any great uneasiness, and they evinced a feeling of patient waiting for the final overthrow of the rebellion, in strange contrast to the rampant Copperheadism so frequently exhibited at the North.

I have ascertained, from an official source, that a portion of the Nineteenth Corps, left behind in Louisiana, is now on the way to join the main command. They come, as well as our cavalry reinforcements, by way of Snicker's Gap. Should LONGSTREET really be on his way to join EARLY and BRECKINRIDGE, it is to be devoutly hoped that a collision will take place in some part of this valley. All along, it has been the general conviction that a heavy and decisive battle would take place some time during the campaign. If we can get a fight out of the enemy nearer our base, and further from his, so much the better for us. Heavy rain-clouds still continue to bank up on the horizon, and at any moment, the deluge now threatening us may break forth. G. F. W.

The Retrograde Movement to Berryville—Longstreet's Advance Moving Through Thoroughfare Gap—A Cavalry Skirmish.

HEADQUARTERS, NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS,
BIVOUAC NEAR BERRYVILLE, Va.,
Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

Lying stretched under our campaign-fly, last night, in the court-yard of Winchester, endeavoring to woo a little sleep, we were surprised by a serenade, and while listening to the voices delightfully mingling in sweet sounds, our pleasant dream was harsely broken by sudden and unexpected orders for the corps to move at 4 o'clock the next morning for Berryville, and had the additional information volunteered that the Sixth and Eighth Corps were on the road also, en route for Winchester.

The silent streets of Winchester, long before daylight resounded with the echoing footsteps of our troops marching through, and the citizens were rudely awakened by the clatter of the trains as they rapidly pushed on in the advance. Many were the surmises regarding the probable causes of the movement, whether it was merely a change of position or a retreat. Those who were old soldiers looked sagely at one another, noticing that our supply and ammunition trains were sent forward in an unseemly hurry, under a strong advanced guard. It might be strategy, but it looked strangely like a retreat. As daylight broke, the entire corps lay massed on the turnpike road leading to Berryville, and thereupon speedily took up their line of march. When I left Winchester, the Eighth Corps were signaled about two hours' march away, and their advance informed us that the Sixth Corps were also on the road.

I had then an opportunity of inquiring the cause and result of the firing faintly heard at Winchester yesterday, and was surprised to learn that it was occasioned by the advance of LONGSTREET (coming through Thoroughfare Gap) meeting a portion of our cavalry, who attacked him gallantly, but did not, of course, succeed in making any serious impression. We have now here 150 prisoners taken in that fight, and I learned that our loss has been very slight. It is to be presumed that LONGSTREET will succeed in forming a junction with EARLY's corps, and no doubt considerable skirmishing will be the result between his advance and the cavalry covering our rear.

Very little is known here regarding the strength of LONGSTREET's forces, but I should not place them higher than 20,000, making, in all probability, a grand total of some 40,000 men (all arms) under his command, for doubtless he will assume supreme control of all the rebel forces now in the valley. What the intention of the rebel commander is, will for some days be a matter of mere conjecture. He will hardly be so imprudent as to cross the Potomac, even should our forces permit him so to do; and probably he will be content with securing the safety of the much-coveted trains, and then will quietly fall back upon Staunton, and so on to Richmond.

Our troops are getting short of rations, and the cavalry have had very little forage, except such as they were enabled to gather in the country through which they passed. To-day a number of beef and milch cattle were seized for the immediate use of the troops. Several of the owners of these cattle have claimed their property, but have to prove their loyalty before they are able to save the animals from slaughter. One old gentleman, residing in this neighborhood, while engaged in exhibiting his passes and testimonials, was so unfortunate as to have his luckless cows slaughtered; so that his endeavors were fruitless. His papers were of the most unexceptionable character, however, and so he did not get much sympathy.

In sight of our camp lie scattered the débris of the train captured by the guerrillas on Friday last. As an instance of the rapidity with which camp stories gather volume, I merely mention the fact that the number of wagons captured and destroyed was eleven. We at first heard the correct report, but before nightfall the number grew to the alarming figure of 170. The affair of these wagons was of the usual character of such surprises. Our guard in charge of the train suffered themselves to pass a concealed cannon without discovering the fact, and as the last wagon of the train lumbered past, the guerrillas opened fire, and seized and burnt eleven wagons belonging to the cavalry. The gun was not even captured or found afterward, and yet all this happened in the field in which my tent is pitched. I wonder if the usual verdict will be rendered—"No one to blame."

We are only eleven miles from Winchester, and halted merely to allow the column to properly close up. I understand that this corps will resume its march to-morrow, and proceed to Hall Town. The rear is infested by strong parties of guerrillas, and I was warned against making any attempt to reach Harper's Ferry alone. There being no mail facility nor special carriers going to-night, I am unable to send my accumulating correspondence, and I fear that when it does finally reach New-York, it will cease to be interesting or profitable.

The shower so long threatening, has at length given us a taste of its quality, and the afternoon air is now delightfully cool and refreshing. The breeze

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Extracts from Our Richmond Files.

The Situation Before Richmond, Atlanta and Mobile.

Interesting Chapter on Blockade Running.

From late Southern papers, received at this office, we make the following interesting extracts:

PETERSBURGH.

THE SHELLING OF THE CITY SUSPENDED.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 15.

It was discovered on Thursday evening that the enemy was moving large bodies of infantry to the rear, and our forces, by way of facilitating their movements, opened upon them with a [illegible] pounder, which had the desired effect. The heavy missiles bursting and crashing in their midst gave a powerful impetus to their locomotion, and they more than "double-quicked" it from the front.

It is stated that the Court of Inquiry which assembled at GRANT's headquarters near City Point, to investigate the causes of the terrible disaster of July 30, has decided that, on account of the irregularity of its appointment, it had no power to examine witnesses or go into the merits of the question. The matter has, therefore, been referred back to Gen. MEADE, who, it is said, intends preferring charges against BURNSIDE, in which event a trial of that officer by court-martial will follow.

One of the Yankee Sanitary Commission, named WILSON, who was wounded on board the supply steamer *D. A. Brown*, on James River, some days ago, by rebel sharpshooters, has died of his injuries. The Yankees term this river firing "guerrilla operations," say that it has become very annoying, and call for vigorous measures to stop it, and punish the offenders.

The shelling of Petersburgh was almost entirely suspended last week, and the people enjoyed an interval of quiet to which they had for a long time been strangers. Various conjectures are indulged in as to the reason of this cessation of a barbarous practice. Many think the enemy has removed his heavy guns, having become somewhat conscientious upon the subject of shelling a city known to be occupied only by women and children and aged, unarmed men. Hardly. A Yankee has no conscience, and particularly a Yankee like GRANT, whose entire military reputation is staked upon the success of his present enterprise. The more probable solution is, that he is preparing for another "brilliant movement," designed to astonish the world, but which, we hope, may result as disastrously to him as the last. Silence with GRANT means mischief; and let those who kindly attribute to him possession of a conscience, quietly await the progress of events, and they will see what they will see. But whatever may be the plans of the enemy, we we have the utmost confidence that they will be penetrated by the sagacity of Gen. LEE, and successfully thwarted.

The Petersburgh train, due last evening at 6:[illegible] o'clock, had not arrived up to a late hour. We learn, however, that no shells were thrown at the city yesterday, and, with the exception of some artillery practice on our side, everything was quiet along the lines.

The columns of smoke observed yesterday in a southerly direction were caused by the burning woods between Richmond and Falling Creek.

FIGHTING DOWN THE RIVER.

Our pickets were driven in yesterday morning between Malvern Hill and Newmarket, on the north side of the James, and heavy skirmishing was kept up during the day, with no particular advantage to either party. GRANT's entire force of cavalry was crossed to the north side of the river.

The heavy firing heard down the river on Saturday was caused by an engagement between the enemy's gunboats and our iron-clads, in which our land batteries participated. The enemy, it appears, had commenced cutting a canal across the narrow neck of land formed by a bend in the James, and known as Dutch Gap; and the object being supposed to be, to flank our position at Howlett's, our forces determined to interrupt their digging operations. The engagement was a spirited one, the firing on both sides being heavy and rapid, and we are informed that the Yankees were finally driven away from their work at the gap. One of our iron-clads received a shot through her smokestack, and another was struck near the water line, but not injured. Our casualties in the land batteries were one killed and five wounded.

Another account states that the Yankees were erecting a battery at Dutch Gap, and had landed three brigades there. Our fleet opened at [illegible] o'clock A. M. and was joined by the battery at Hewlett's, when the enemy's fleet, attracted by the firing, came up to the gap and took part in the engagement. The Yankees were driven from a portion of their works, and the only damage sustained was by the *Fredericksburgh*, which received two shots through her smokestack. The vessels engaged on our side were the iron-clads *Fredericksburgh*, *Virginia* and *Richmond*, and the gunboats *Hampton*, *Nansemond* and *Drewry*.

The heavy firing heard yesterday is supposed to have been caused by the renewal of the engagement.

GRANT'S OPERATIONS BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 15.

The Yankee newspapers have been busy apologizing for GRANT's enormous failure at Petersburgh on the 30th, ever since it occurred. Probably they have not done the business as well as might be done, for the "sage ULYSSES" has taken the field himself. He tells the admiring Yankees that "there is no earthly reason why it" (the springing of the mine) "should not have been an entire success if his orders had been obeyed. It was," he said, "a complete surprise of the rebels, and only needed obedience to his orders to have routed the entire rebel army." The rebels, it seems from this, were badly whipped; but they are incorrigibly stupid, and did not find out that they were whipped, They gained one of the most triumphant victories of the whole war by stupidly fighting on long after. If they had had the sense they were born with they should have voted themselves defeated men, and surrendered themselves, their works, their arms, their colors, the city of Petersburgh and the road to Richmond to GRANT and his white and black negroes. It was very base to Gen. LEE to cheat GRANT of his hard won laurels in this unprofessional style.

But GRANT does not tell the true reason why Petersburgh was not taken—we should rather say reasons, for there were several. First—The conception of blowing up earthworks under an army in the field and in line of battle was a stupidity of first-rate magnitude, which neither deserved nor could lead to success. There are always positions in the rear commanding that in front, and rendering it untenable by a storming party. The case is entirely unlike that of a walled town, in which, if a breach be made in the masonry, there is nothing to prevent its seizure by a rush. Second—GRANT had not the men to hold a position thus seized against such troops as those he had before him—troops which had beaten his own in every encounter they had had with them from the beginning of the campaign to that day. He put the negroes upon this service because the white soldiers had been so often beaten, and had become so utterly demoralized, that they could not be trusted. The negroes were, to be sure, a very frail dependence; but the white troops were a worse. It was no blunder this use of the negro troops, as GRANT's apologists, in their laudable desire to cheat the Yankee public, vociferously assert. It was a matter of necessity. It was the negro troops or nobody. The whites could not be brought to toe the mark. The third and last reason for the failure was, that Gen. LEE knew perfectly well what GRANT was about, and was perfectly prepared for what he expected to happen. It was, indeed, no secret. It was openly discussed in the streets and the newspapers, here and at Petersburgh, days before it happened. When GRANT sent a body of his troops across the river at Deep Bottom LEE knew that he designed some movement on his left. He sent over enough to prevent this body from stealing into Richmond; *but he kept more than enough on the line before Petersburgh to repel any attempt Grant might make upon his works, even with his whole army.* The Yankee papers console themselves for the tremendous chastisement inflicted upon them on the 30th by pointing to this movement of GRANT across the river, which they characterize as a masterpiece of strategy. They are welcome to whatever comfort they can derive from a knowledge of the fact that, no matter how splendid GRANT'S strategic movements may be, they always result in disaster. The same credit has been claimed in succession for every operation he has attempted from the beginning of the campaign, and the result has in every instance been the same. But the fact is, as we have seen, there was no novelty in this movement. He but repeated the strategy of the Wilderness, of Spottsylvania Court-House and of Cold Harbor, which consisted *in making a demonstration on his right while he was preparing to attack with his left. It is the only manœuvre he seems to understand. He always puts it in practice, and Lee already has it by heart. He knows Grant much better than Grant knows himself, and always contrives to make him slaughter his own men to no purpose.*

A defeated General, attempting to account for his disasters by laying the blame upon his subordinates, presents a humiliating spectacle to the world. GRANT would be much more highly esteemed if he were to imitate Gen. LEE, and say—as no doubt he could say with great truth—"It was all my fault." Apologies for failure form but a very poor substitute for success, and of all the people in the world the Yankees are the least willing to accept such apologies in payment for services due. "Resolutions do not build railroads," and excuses do not take cities. It would be more honorable in GRANT to release his subordinates and take the blame on himself. His case is that of many a much greater man than himself. He did not take Petersburgh for the very same reason that POMPEY did not beat CÆSAR. He did not defeat LEE, because LEE defeated him. Let him imitate the magnanimity of Beau BRUMMELL'S valet, who, far from claiming infallibility for his master, directed the attention of a visitor to a bushel or two of rumpled cravats lying on the floor, and exclaimed with true grandeur of soul, "these are our failures." The Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, Cold Harbor, SHERIDAN'S raid, KAUTZ'S raid, HUNTER'S campaign, are GRANT'S failures, and let him say so.

MOBILE.

DISPATCH FROM THE REBEL COMMANDER.

MOBILE, Thursday, Aug. 11, 1864.

Nothing later from Fort Morgan. The wires are broken.

Gen. FORREST drove the enemy's advance out of Oxford last night.

All the particulars of the Fort Gaines surrender known, are that the commanding officer communicated with the enemy, and made terms, without authority. His fort was in good condition—the garrison having suffered little.

He made no reply to repeated orders and signals from Gen. PAGE to hold his fort, and surrendered upon conditions not known here.

D. H. MAURY, Maj.-Gen.

HIS PRESS DISPATCHES.

MOBILE, Thursday, Aug. 11.

Heavy firing was reported at Fort Morgan on Tuesday, Wednesday and to-day. The telegraph wire is cut between the city and the fort.

Two vessels are off Dog River bar this evening.

The bay shores are covered with the debris of Federal vessels.

Large quantities of tar, pitch and turpentine have been burned to prevent the enemy from getting up.

Troops are daily arriving, and a good feeling exists.

CLINTON, La., Thursday, Aug. 11, }
VIA MOBILE, Friday, Aug. 12. }

New-Orleans papers of the 9th have been received. They say that the Yankee monitor, *Tecumseh*, struck a torpedo opposite Fort Morgan and went down immediately. All on board perished, (including the Captain,) except nine persons.

After passing the fort the *Tennessee* came up through the wooden vessels of the fleet, delivering broadsides and looking for the *Hartford*, the flagship of Admiral FARRAGUT.

The *Monongahela* bore down and struck the *Tennessee* amidships. The *Tennessee* and *Hartford* then got side by side, the former pouring a full broadside into the *Hartford's* portholes, causing, as the *True Delta* says, a fearful loss of life on the latter.

The *Lackawanna* and others came up and took part in the action until the *Tennessee* surrendered.

The papers report that Admiral BUCHANAN'S leg will be saved. He told them he would have been willing to die ten minutes afterward could he have sunk the *Hartford*.

Lieut. COMSTOCK, Confederate, and Lieut. PRENTISS, Yankee, are both reported dead.

SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 15.

Each fresh development in regard to the surrender of Fort Gaines goes to prove that it was an act of cowardice or treachery on the part of its commanding officer, Col. ANDERSON, of the Twenty-first Alabama Regiment. The fort is a casemated work, mounting some fifty guns, was well manned and provisioned for six months; and we have the assurance of Gen. MAURY that it was in good condition, and that the garrison had suffered but little. All this looks very dark for Col. ANDERSON, though there is a vague hope—very vague, we confess—that when the facts are developed, they may justify the surrender, and save his reputation.

The press dispatches give the enemy's version of the naval engagement off Mobile, copied from New-Orleans papers of the 9th. They show that the *Tennessee* made a most gallant fight, and, even when surrounded by Yankee vessels, and after having been struck amidships by the *Monongahela*, poured a full broadside into the port-holes of the flagship *Hartford*, causing a fearful loss of life. Fort Morgan seems to be bravely holding out, though, the telegraph wire having been cut, there is no direct communication with that point. Dog River bar, off which two vessels are reported, is much nearer Mobile than it is agreeable to have the Yankees approach, though, when they have got there, their task has but just commenced.

It is gratifying to learn that FORREST is again at work in Mississippi. He has begun by driving the enemy's advance out of Oxford. Whenever FORREST strikes a blow he does it faithfully and well.

ATLANTA.

BRISK SKIRMISHING GOING ON.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Aug. 15.

ATLANTA, Friday, Aug. 12.

There is brisk skirmishing on the entire left. The batteries up Manette-street and the East State Road opened on the city at 1 o'clock this morning, and have continued to fire up to the present, striking a number of houses on McDonough-street. No casualties reported.

The enemy are still massing on the left, but are making no efforts to extend their right.

SECOND DISPATCH.

ATLANTA, Saturday, August 13, 1864.

The enemy advanced his right yesterday about one mile, and at the same time extended his left a short distance, but partially withdrew both this morning, from some cause as yet unknown, to the original position. Their line officers attempted frequently, at different points along the line to-day, communication with ours. In several instances they proposed a cessation of picket-firing, which was not entertained in consequence of its not coming through a proper channel.

No shells were thrown into the city during the night or to-day, with the exception of a slight artillery firing in front of BATES.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN C. BROWN, of Tennessee, has been temporarily promoted to the rank of Major-General.

Lieut.-Col. JAMES KENNARD, Confederate States Artillery, has been assigned to duty as Chief of Ordnance of the Army of Tennessee.

AN ADDRESS FROM GEN. STEWART.

Gen. STEWART has issued the following address:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI, }
Sunday, July 24, 1864. }

SOLDIERS: Somewhere and sometimes we must make a final stand in this great struggle. If we are brave men, entitled to independence, and resolved to win it or perish, any time and place our Commanding-General may choose will suit us. Can we find a better position than we now occupy, and is not one day in the year as suitable for our purpose as another? If he so decide, let us resolve that henceforth we tread no step backward—that here and now we stand or fall.

To succeed we must work hard and fight hard—and many of us must die. You, at least, who have faced him a hundred times do not fear death.

I believe, and so do you, in an overruling special Providence, that, in some mysterious way, guides the course of events and shapes the destinies of nations. Our cause is just; Heaven favors, and will give us success if we do our duty. Let us put trust in God, using the means he has given us, and we cannot fail.

I appeal to every officer and man to labor day and night to make our position strong and impregnable, so that, if need be, it can be held by a small force, while our main body operate in some other way. Let us learn a lesson from our busy, persevering foe, and employ all the skill and industry we possess, as well as a high and noble courage, in defence of our glorious cause. Let us leave nothing undone that we can do, and this hated, cowardly enemy, who makes war upon women and children, shall be delivered into our hands, that we may execute upon him the vengeance of heaven for all his crimes.

ALEX. P. STEWART, Lieut.-General.

The Macon *Confederate* speaks thus of affairs at Atlanta:

Passengers who left Atlanta at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, report that heavy skirmishing occurred on our right throughout Thursday and Thursday night, and was continuing up to the time the train moved off.

Atlanta is completely stripped of everything in the way of army material, and the greater portion of its private and personal movable property. If the enemy capture it, they will not get much in that respect.

It is reported that a band of our cavalry, whilst their comrades were in the trenches on Thursday night, broke open many stores in Atlanta, and indiscriminately carried off everything they could lay hands on. It is described as the greatest outrage our soldiers ever committed. This gave rise to reports that Atlanta was given up to pillage, and that it would be evacuated.

THE LATEST.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 12.

Up to Thursday night nothing of interest had occurred before Atlanta. Maj.-Gen. BATES received a flesh wound in the leg. The enemy is massing on our right, and endeavoring to extend his lines in the direction of the Western Railroad.

A few shots were fired at the city yesterday (9th.) Brisk shelling commenced at 11 o'clock last night, and continued four hours. No personal casualties are reported.

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

From the Examiner.

The statistics of the various blockade-running steam vessels, and their fate and fortunes, if fully set forth, would exhibit some curious facts. Some of those facts, of which we have been informed shall now be mentioned; they will, to most readers, bring with them their own explanation. Seven or eight new steamers have been built at English dockyards, expressly to run the blockade; they were ordered, and afterward equipped and manned, and the officers found for them, by an English firm styled ALEXANDER COLLIE & Co. On arriving at Bermuda they were transferred to a respectable Confederate firm, acting on behalf of the Confederate Government; so that on arrival at Wilmington—if they had ever arrived there—they were to have been under the Confederate flag, and owned by Confederate owners; and were destined thereafter as regular blockade-runners, half on Government account and half on account of the Confederate firm. *These vessels have all been lost; they were all, save one, lost on their very first voyage between Bermuda and Wilmington; and our readers may remember their ill-fated names, the Venus, the Ceres, the Vesta, the Juno, &c.* One of these, the *Hebe*, was lost, not on her first voyage, but on her second.

Now, at the very same time there was running a most lucky and prosperous line of blockade-breaking ships, belonging to that English firm of COLLIE & Co. The very house which was employed to order and equip vessels to run the blockade on account of our Government, was also most extensively engaged in running the blockade on its own account. In other words, our Government expected Mr. ALEXANDER COLLIE to furnish them faithfully and *bona fide* with the means of competing with himself and driving him out of the most lucrative trade he ever had in his life. Accordingly their ships were all driven ashore, a total loss. But of Mr. COLLIE'S own vessels, the *Hansa* has made nine round voyages, paying for herself twenty times over; the *Edith* and the *Annie* have made each three round voyages, and are now prosperously running; the *Falcon* has made two round voyages, and the *Flamingo* has just come in successfully on her first trip. *One* of COLLIE'S, however, was lost. She is the *Don*; had made *six* prosperous round voyages, and then was run down at sea by the Yankees, and is now one of the blockading squadron itself.

The contrast thus presented is striking enough, but this is not all; the Captains and officers found by COLLIE & Co., for the Confederate vessels were all most particularly capable and experienced men; they always ran their ships safely through the blockading squadron—for if they lost them to the Yankees they never could have got command of a vessel again; it was always on the coast, or in the very mouth of Cape Fear River, that those ships were run aground, and then usually burned up, both ship and cargo. Suspicions could not but arise after a while, even in the most simple hearts; and when the *Vesta*, about seven months ago, after successfully making her way through a blockading fleet in pursuit, and after she was safe out of their range and out of their sight, was wontonly run aground on the North Carolina coast and instantly burned by her Captain, together with her cargo and the very baggage of passengers, inquiry was instituted before a court at Wilmington, and it was determined to examine the Captain and first officer; but it was found that they, apprehending such inquiry, had left secretly and by night, and got aboard the *Hansa*, (one of COLLIE'S ships,) then weighing anchor for England. This Captain was afterwards appointed Captain of one of COLLIE'S own vessels. The first officer, also of the *Vesta*, had been before that an officer on board the *Hebe*, one of our unlucky Confederate blockade-runners, and is now first officer of the *Annie*, one of COLLIE'S. The Captain of the *Hebe*, when she was lost, is now Commander of the more fortunate *Hansa*.

We learn further that DUDGEN, of London, an extensive shipbuilder, constructed to the order of COLLIE & Co. seven double-screw vessels, all just alike; of these five were transferred to the Confederate firm (or Government)—all five lost; two were retained by COLLIE & Co.—both still running.

The agent of the house of COLLIE at Wilmington has been, during all these transactions, one ANDREA, a Hebrew.

There are two other vessels, the *Fanny* and *Alice*, not furnished and manned, as we are informed, by COLLIE & Co., which have the good luck to be commanded by Confederate captains; they have each made seven round voyages. The State of North Carolina, also, in providing herself with vessels to run the blockade upon State account, made her own arrangements and employed her own officers, which is probably the reason of her good fortune in that business.

There is no other conceivable way of accounting for the facts above-mentioned, than by supposing that the judicious COLLIE & Co. employed Captains, and paid them, expressly to run ashore and destroy those vessels which were to enter into competition with his own; and that, as a further reward for that service, the officers who have lost Confederate ships are put on board COLLIE'S, to carry them through safely. Many persons have speculated in vain upon the astonishing ill luck of the Confederate vessels, and have suggested that the Yankees had agents in Nassau and Bermuda to bribe Captains and officers, so as to insure the loss of certain ships. That there was villainy somewhere was very apparent; and, as usual, the misfortunes of the Confederates may be traced this time also to that guileless simplicity with which they have intrusted their interests to those having another interest directly opposite to theirs. Many is the bale of precious cotton that has gone to England to pay for those ships and cargoes: the *Coquette*, the very last ship our Government had, is at last sold; and a pawky Scotchman has almost a monopoly of the foreign trade of the Confederate States. COLLIE & Co. is at present one of the richest firms in England, and it sees no good reason why this war should ever end.

A BAGGAGE CAR BURNED.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF BANK DEPOSITS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 8.

On Saturday morning last, about 1 o'clock, as the train from Danville was passing Staunton River Bridge, in charge of Conductor WOOTTEN, it was discovered that the baggage car was in flames, and the train was at once stopped. An effort was made to check the fire, but the fanning the flames had received from the momentum of the train, had ignited every part of the car, involving in its destruction an immense amount of property. There were on board the car the deposits of three banks of Staunton, removed to Danville for safe keeping when the former place was threatened by HUNTER. The deposits were being returned to the institutions, which were the Valley Bank, the Central Bank and a branch bank, name not known. The specie alone, gold and silver, belonging to these banks, and on board the ill-fated car, amounted to upward of $350,000. All of the precious metal that was recovered was molten, and reduced from its original shape of coin to great lumps and crude masses of gold and silver metal, which ran down through the bed of the car in a golden and silvery stream upon the track, so eye-witnesses affirm, so great was the heat engendered. What amount of paper issue the banks had on board we could not ascertain. Mr. TERRILL, the Government messenger of the Southern Express Company, was on board in the baggage car with Government funds in his charge to the amount of twenty thousand dollars in gold and over a half million in Confederate Treasury notes. As soon as the alarm of fire was given he sprang for his box, and throwing it from the car, followed with a plunge. He lost nothing. The Express Company loses on freight and packages about thirty-five thousand dollars. Some of the freight packages which were only slightly damaged were received at the Express office on Saturday. The railroad company sustains a loss of at least one hundred thousand dollars, and perhaps double that sum on the baggage of passengers lost, and for which the passengers hold checks.

As yet the origin of the fire is a mystery. The bank deposits destroyed were being carried back to Staunton preparatory to the resumption of business by the banks. It is said there was a guard in the baggage car, and it is probable enough, but it is very wonderful, how fire could have been communicated under their very nose, and suffered to progress to the extent of enveloping the entire car without they knowing it and raising an alarm. It is said a spark from the locomotive fired the car, which would be plausible enough if the other circumstances were in harmony with it, but they are not.

There were several reports on the street yesterday in solution of the affair. One was that the car was robbed of its bank deposits, specie and notes, and the car then fired to cover up the robbery in its ashes and ruins. We presume an official inquiry will be made into the hidden circumstances of this most mysterious crime, if crime it is.

THE ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 2.

The official vote for Governor of North Carolina, as made up to Thursday last, by the Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller, in presence of the Governor, stood as follows:

Vance	52,833
Holden	20,174
Vance's majority	32,659

In this count there are no returns from eleven counties. Of these Mitchell, Transylvania and York, voted with the counties out of which they were formed; no elections were held in Carteret, Washington and Tyrrell, on account of the presence of the enemy; and there are no official returns from the counties of Cherokee, Chowan, Gates, Heywood and Macon. But the Raleigh *Confederate* gives the unofficial returns from Haywood, Macon and Cherokee, as follows:

	Vance.		Johnston.
Cherokee	621		181
Haywood	298	majority	
Macon	670		103
Official vote as above	52,423		20,448
	54,323		20,448
	20,448		
Vance's real majority	33,975		

YANKEE HOSTAGES.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 6.

The following-named Yankee soldiers have been sent from Danville to Richmond, and confined in Castle Thunder, to be held as hostages for the good treatment or return of certain Confederate soldiers, captured and carried off by HUNTER, under the pretence that they were guerrillas and bushwhackers: Sergeant F. Rhodes, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry; James Palmer, Twentieth Pennsylvania Cavalry; William A. Salisbury, first New-York Cavalry; James Cassiday, First New-York Heavy Artillery; Horsefield, First New-York Heavy Artillery; Samuel Gudgeon, Second Maryland Infantry; Joshua Jones, Twelfth Virginia (Brigade) Infantry; William M. Woods, Twelfth Ohio Infantry; A. Vickers, Sixteenth Ohio; J. Kilpatrick, Second Maryland Infantry. The hostages have been assigned to the quarters usually devoted to that class of prisoners.

THE CASE OF MRS. PATTERSON ALLAN.

In the Confederate States District Court, August 10, Judge HALYBURTON presiding, Mrs. PATTERSON ALLAN, indicted for treason, appeared with her counsel, and on their motion her case was continued until the 12th of next month, and she renewed her bail in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, Mr. PATTERSON ALLAN, her husband, becoming her security.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE YANKEE NEGROES."

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 9.

Some of the black wretches that were wounded in the fight of last Saturday before Petersburgh, have been brought into that city for medical attendance and nursing! A Petersburgh paper, speaking of their reception at one of the hospitals says:

Some sixty or seventy of the Yankee negroes, who were wounded in the engagement of Saturday, were brought into the Poplar Lawn Hospital yesterday in ambulances. Stretched upon the grass of the lawn, they presented a rare spectacle, There were old men and young among them, thick lip blacks and the more regular featured mulattos. Their wounds generally are of the severest nature—arms broken, legs broken, backs broken and the like. They remained unattended to on the field so long before the Yankees would allow them to be brought in, that the wounds have become offensive, and are fly-blown. The Yankee surgeon in charge of the hospital was busy all the day in performing operations, and had not got through last night. Some of the fellows say that until the flag of truce they had nothing to eat or drink after the battle.

Some whites and Indians were brought in with the crowd.

AFFAIRS IN THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Sentinel, July 30.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, }
Thursday, July 28, 1864. }

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Gen. EARLY reports that the enemy has retreated across the Potomac at Williamsport, burning over seventy wagons and abandoning twelve caissons. Our troops occupy Martinsburgh. R. E. LEE.

A correspondent of the *Whig*, writing on the 26th, from Winchester, says that, by order of Gen. HUNTER, the houses of ANDREW HUNTER, A. P. BOTELER and E. F. LEE, with their contents, were burned. They refused to suffer any of the books in Mr. BOTELER'S elegant library to be saved. The body of Gen. MULLIGAN was found; indeed, he did not die for twelve hours after. His diary is very interesting. The last thing in it, written that day, is: "Well, our cause is gloomy; we will conquer the South about the time the Jews all return to Jerusalem." He is very bitter against Hunter; says "he blushes for his country for keeping such a fiend in the service."

M'CAUSLAND.

From the Charlottesville Chronicle.

We saw an officer on yesterday, direct from Gen. McCAUSLAND'S command. He left it at Romney, in Hampshire, where it had retired after one of the most successful raids of the campaign. Instead of sustaining reverses, as reported by the enemy, the expedition was attended by uninterrupted success. In numerous engagements he repulsed and routed the enemy's forces; at one point on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, he captured a block-house with 300 prisoners, who were paroled according to the terms of their surrender. This officer knew nothing of the affair mentioned by the enemy, with Gen. KELLEY at Cumberland. McCAUSLAND'S forces are in the saddle again, en route for a section richly stored with spoils, which to our army and cause will be invaluable. We await anxiously further intelligence from this bold young leader.

THE OPPOSITION PARTY IN THE SOUTH.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Aug. 12.

But the other day the Opposition party of the South was loud and angry, pertinacious and persistent in its denunciations of this paper, because, as they falsely alleged or argued, it was opposed to peace. It now as falsely finds fault with it for proposing or tendering undue concessions. We have not changed or modified its course or its opinions one hair's breadth. It ever was, and is now, willing and anxious to make peace, provided it be made on terms that shall not impair, trammel or jeopard the thorough independence, the honor, the rights, interests and territorial integrity of the slaveholding South.

In suggesting that all subjects would be open for discussion when we began to treat for peace, we but intended to reply to Mr. LINCOLN, who proposed to open negotiations by ultimata, in which he as good as said to us, "I will treat with you for peace, provided you will let me prescribe all the terms."

Those who find fault with this paper tread in the precise footsteps, and follow precisely the example, of LINCOLN. They would have peace, (at least they say so,) but only on condition that before entering into the negotiations they be allowed to prescribe all the terms. They and LINCOLN each know that there never can be peace on such conditions. They know that freedom of discussion is essential to peace negotiations, to bringing about peace. But their whole sole object appears to be to trammel the Administration; so to trammel it that it will be utterly impossible, in any contingency, or on any terms whatever, to open or assent to peace negotiations. It is impossible to conceive that they are actuated but by a single motive, and that the wish to embarrass the Administration, and to bring it into disrepute, wholly reckless of the consequences resulting to the country. It matters not how long the war shall continue provided they can glut their hatreds, and see their predictions of evil fulfilled.

To-day they recklessly and falsely charge us with being opposed to peace, and with throwing every obstacle in our power in its way, and to-morrow, although we have not in the least modified our course, they deliberately and falsely charge us with proposing to make undue concessions in order to bring about peace.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Additional Details of Recent Operations—The Battle on the 7th.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

RIGHT WING OF GRAND ARMY, }
Aug. 11, 1864. }

The operations of interest of late have been confined to the command of Gen. SCHOFIELD, on the extreme right of the Grand Army. Coming from the extreme left, the operations of the 5th were given in my last. The Fourteenth Army Corps having been ordered, temporarily to report to Gen. SCHOFIELD, were sent on the extreme right for operations, to be supported by Gen. COX. Two divisions working into position, the remaining one, Gen. JOHNSON'S, was sent to relieve Gen. HASCALL, who was in turn sent to the right to support Gen. COX. On the morning of the 7th, the First Brigade of Third Division, Gen. J. W. RULLY'S, consisting of the One Hundredth and One Hundred and Fourth Ohio, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, Sixteenth Kentucky and Eighth Tennessee, made an unsuccessful assault on the enemy's position, near the extreme right. The brigade went forward in a gallant manner, but for want of proper support, failed in their undertaking. Some of the command were killed far amid the tangled brush and abattis that served to defend the thin line behind the works from capture. The colors and the brave color-bearer of the Eighth Tennessee, were captured on the enemy's works. This gallant little regiment deserves especial praise, for the heroic manner in which each man rushed to the jaws of death. The regiment of late has been under the control of Maj. JORDAN, of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the Colonel, F. A. REEVE, having some time since resigned. The One Hundredth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, under the command of Col. P. S. SLEVIN, than whom no braver man lives to lead a regiment, did gallant service as might well be expected from its past history. It lost over one hundred men in this charge, nearly one-half its effective strength. This regiment lost last September, in East Tennessee, two hundred and eighty men after a gallant fight, one half of which number, through inhuman treatment at Belle Island, near Richmond, died. The remainder joined the regiment, and fired by the remembrance of past barbarous treatment, they rushed to the attack, losing many men within reach of the works. Here, at the head of his men, Col. SLEVIN was wounded, while bravely leading them. It is with pleasure I am able to say, that the wounds are not serious, and no fears are entertained for his recovery. Col BOND, of the One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois, was slightly wounded by a spent ball. Lieut. E. E. TRACY, of Gen. RULLY'S Staff, was slightly wounded. Lieut. WAITE, formerly A. D. C. on Gen. HASCALL'S Staff, made many narrow escapes—two holes through his hat show how near the bullets came. But no braver men ever moved to the charge. Through one of those mistakes that often happen, it was unsuccessful.

While this attack was being made, Gen. HASCALL, with his command, moved to the right, out of the main defensive line, undertaking one of those flank movements for which his excellent division has become noted. Working his way beyond the Sandtown Road, he discovered the flank of the line, or, as was supposed, their weak point. Reconnoitering the ground thoroughly, he gave to Gen. COOPER with his own and Col. SWAYNE'S brigades, the work of assaulting the position. Holding, with Col. HOBSON'S and Col. STRICKLAND'S brigades, the lines between his left and Gen. COX'S right, the effort to be made by Gen. COOPER, though a bold one, promised success. The command of Gen. COOPER was formed under cover of the timber on the south side of the Sandtown Road, Col. SWAYNE on the left, his own brigade on the right. Through an open field filled with ravines and creeks, they charged, close to the rebel works, driving them from their outer works into their main line, which, owing to the lateness of the hour and strength of the position, it was decided not to assault. The command was accordingly withdrawn and works thrown up for the night.

ENEMY RETIRE TO THEIR MAIN LINE.

The next day it was determined to carry the salient Gen. COOPER had developed the day before. Daylight, however, revealed the fact that the demonstration of the night before had frightened the enemy and proved to them the vulnerability of their position. They withdrew with slight resistance before the advance of the skirmish line, and before noon Gen. HASCALL had gained the ground Gen. RULLY had fought for the day before. The dead of that brigade, left on the field, had been carried off, having been stripped of all articles of use by the rebels. The division was pushed forward and developed the enemy in the main line, their works running in a south-easterly direction, covering East Point. Gen. COX, coming from the Lick-Skillet road, took position substantially on the ground Gen. RULLY had fought for, and Gen. HASCALL moved further to the right.

CHARGE OF THE FOURTEENTH CORPS.

These operations of Gen. HASCALL on the extreme flank of the army were of importance, and enabled Gens. BAIRD, JOHNSON and MORGAN to advance their lines nearer the principal works of the enemy. I have spoken frequently of "outer works" and "main works." These expressions may be better understood when it is known that the rebels have built these works on their flank and beyond their interior line, hoping to deceive us as to their real position, and thereby compel us to lengthen our lines, and extend them away beyond the real direction desired. These "outer works" are sometimes of great strength, and are stubbornly defended. When it is said, therefore, that the "outer works" are taken, it need-not be inferred that there was no resistance offered.

These divisions of the Fourteenth Army Corps pressed forward, and finally drove the enemy from two lines of their outer works, sustaining comparatively a slight loss. These operations on the entire right wing carried our lines close upon the enemy's main line, and shortened our works materially. During the period, the Fourteenth Army Corps, Maj.-Gen. PALMER, was under command of Gen. SCHOFIELD. Gen. PALMER, for good reasons, was relieved from command by order of Gen. SHERMAN. It is unnecessary here to raise any questions as to the ability of commanders, or reasons why certain prominent Generals have been relieved from duty in the army.

Gen. SHERMAN is a thorough soldier and allows no political influence to control him in the least. The reasons that have influenced him in the promotion of certain Generals, and the removal of certain others, are well understood in the army, and encourages a true soldierly ambition and spirit. It is useless for any "journals" to attempt to criticise his selection of army commanders, or to disparage the abilities of a true soldier to promote the interest of favorites. The day for such influence to predominate has passed.

THE RAILROAD SOUTH

Is within a short distance of the line gained by Gen. HASCALL on the 9th. The whistle and movement of the trains can be distinctly heard. The road is now nearly within our reach, and when desirable, can be controlled. What the movement of the army has resulted in, other than the near grasp we now have on this road, is unimportant. Movements are, however, in progress which, in their own good time, will bring forth desired results. The damage done the railroad by Gen. McCOOK has been repaired, and trains now run regularly. Deserters, however, report a scarcity of food, which cannot be immediately remedied.

THE FIRST EAST TENNESSEE REGIMENT,

Col. R. R. BYRD, leave for their homes in East Tennessee to-morrow, having served their term of service. This was one of the first regiments from that loyal part of the State, and has ever, in all the different fields of its operations, sustained itself well. Gen. COOPER was one of its Captains, as was Gen. SPEARS, when it first came to the field. Col. CROSS, Third Tennessee, was also a Captain in that regiment. Col. BYRD has remained with his regiment, and earned an enviable reputation. Gen. SCHOFIELD, in releasing it from duty in the field, complimented them for their faithfulness, thanked them for their services, and while bidding them adieu, hoped they might return to their homes soon to enjoy the peace they had earned and willingly fought for. These men, after securing for their families homes and protection—things they have been deprived of by reason of this war, will again be found battling for their country, and whether here in organized bands, or at their homes hunting down the roving bands of guerrillas and thieves, will be doing good service, as only men who have suffered as they have would be expected to do.

TRYING TIMES.

During the operations on the extreme right, mainly confined to Gen. HASCALL, his command has done hard work, laboring night and day. The recent impetuous assaults on our flanks have led our commanders to the exercise of extreme caution, and whenever a point of importance is gained it is at once fortified. In this manner this division has built, during the last five days, *nine lines of works*. These lines are each nearly half a mile in length; and, when this is known, the amount of labor done during these hot, sultry August days may be imagined. This, it must be remembered, is in addition to the usual duties, picket, guarding, and the thousand and one other duties for which a soldier is accountable.

THE WEATHER

Here is all that could be expected during this month. While the journals and letters from "God's country" complain of the great drouth, we are having copious showers of rain, and *terra firma* is not parched and heated to send its heat as an additional trial for our soldiers. During the last three days it has rained almost continually, and the roads are not in any of the best order.

THE COUNTRY

We are now operating in is south of Atlanta, and near East Point, and is more open and fertile than any we have fought for since the crossing of the Etowah. Before us now, as far as the eye can reach, are fertile valleys, with occasional groups of fruit trees, and for some distance to the south and east the rebel works can be seen. The fortifications of East Point can be seen. The ground is favorable for the peculiar kind of warfare that has been prosecuted in Georgia. For some distance about here, huge ill-shaped bolders protrude from the earth, as though some violent upheaval had forced them from their bed into the upper world.

PERSONAL.

Lieut.-Col. ELSTNER, of the Thirtieth Ohio V. I., and one of Cincinnati's true soldiers, was killed in the advance of the 8th, while bravely leading his regiment, which was in the skirmish line, in a charge. They had driven them from several lines of barricades without much loss, and in the charge in which this brave soldier lost his life they were driving them from the last line. He will be missed in his regiment, where he was respected for his soldierly qualities. He was a young man, and life had for him many bright prospects, but like many, many others, he has gone.

Col. J. R. BOND, One Hundred and Eleventh Ohio V. I., made his appearance on the field yesterday after an absence of nearly sixty days. He comes back in good health, and, as heretofore, will do good service for the cause. He commands the Second Brigade of Gen. HASCALL'S division.

Capt. H. B. FORD, One Hundred and Fourth Ohio V. I., was among the slightly wounded in the charge of RULLY'S brigade. He is not deprived of the use of his limb, and will soon be with his regiment, where he has done good service.

There are events transpiring here which must soon decide materially this campaign. In due time the work will be done, when all may be satisfied.

OMEGA.

THE SITUATION AT ATLANTA.

Interesting and Important Statements by Brig.-Gen. Hazen.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.

We are permitted to extract from a private letter from Brig.-Gen. HAZEN the following observations on the Atlanta Campaign. The letter was written with no view of publication, but contains some important points:

NEAR ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 2, 1864.

You are, without doubt, at home, as I would like to be for a short time. The campaign is running into its fourth month, with scarcely a day but a large part of the command is under fire. My losses in killed or wounded are already over a thousand, but that is no fair proportion of the losses of our army, as the fates have as usual put me in warm places.

Will the people keep up their pluck and fight the thing out? It all depends upon their steadfastness of purpose. If Richmond does not fall sooner, the army of the West will finally make its way to the back door. If none of the Eastern rebel army comes here, we will wear this one out before the close of the season, and it is but a matter of time when the entire force of the enemy must waste away. Will the people hold out? JOHNSTON'S veteran army, by his official report June 25, contained 46,628 arms-bearing men, including 6,631 of WHEELER'S cavalry.

They have lost, since that time, 5,000 prisoners, and, in their three assaults upon our works since arriving in front of this place, at least 20,000 men. They have received from Mississippi 2,500 men with STEPHEN D. DEE, and are receiving, from Gov. BROWN'S proclamation, about 8,000 militia. This gives them to-day an army of about 25,000 veterans and 8,000 militia—33,000 in all.

The figures are substantially correct. The hope of being reinforced by KIRBY SMITH, is at last given up, and after exausting the militia of Alabama and Eastern Mississippi, which may amount to ten thousand more, if they have the power to force them out, I cannot for my life see how the enemy can make up the wastage of their army.

I do not pretend to say what our losses have been since leaving Chattanooga. Probably from all causes not less than ——. But I know the rebel army, when it was joined by POLK, just before the fight at Ressaca, was 71,000 strong. This included POLK, and that, beside, the additions before mentioned, it has received a brigade (HARTING'S) of at least 3,000 from Mobile. This gives the enormous loss to them since the campaign of 52,000 men. What possible chance is there for these 33,000 now before us. These figures may seem exaggerations, but they are not, they are realities, and when it is remembered 12,000 prisoners have had no less than twelve engagements, where from one to three corps have been in battle, with the ordinary desertions and losses from disease, the 52,000 is readily made up. What will hinder the daily attrition of the next three months from completing the overthrow of the foe before us?

You will say, perhaps, why not assault so contemptable a foe, and put him out of his misery at once. The art of war here is no longer a chance matter. Both armies convey a full supply of intrenching tools, and no forces on either side ever rest till they have before them a complete line of works, strong enough to resist the heaviest field ordnance, with obstructions in the front in the way of abattis, palisades and intrenchments, that puts the matter of an assault quite out of the question. I think the battle of Chicamauga on the left taught both armies the value of these works. No assault by either side on this campaign has been successful. It would surprise you to see how quickly and willingly these men construct their works. None appreciate their value more truly.

We are losing some good officers and of course some men, but I wish all could understand how vitally this campaign is striking the rebellion. Did you read Gov. BROWN'S proclamation, calling out the militia and detailed men? There was no blossoming palmetto about that, but a plain and open groan, showing clearly how deep the travel of our army is moving down upon the tender places of the Confederacy.

You know, of course, that JOHNSTON has been relieved by HOOD, a man of just half his ability. Gossip has it that his Government was dissatisfied with his continued retreating, and sought a man who believed their army could check us. HARDEE is said to have been of JOHNSTON'S opinion, that the endeavor to hold Atlanta would be the destruction of the army. HOOD was then proffered the command, and accepted the task.

He has commenced well; has already assaulted us three times, we being behind our works, and loosing in all 9,500 while they are known to have lost 20,000.

I have never believed that the above was any true reason for the change, but that JOHNSON was taken east to assist in planting a column in Pennsylvania. He knows that country thoroughly. It is the theatre of his first operations in 1861. Besides, next to BRAGG, he is the first General in their army in point of military ability.

The greatest victory for them—greater than fifty Manassasses, and the only one that can give them a particle of hope—will be to defeat the war party at the incoming campaign. If they can, by any possibility, keep their army in the field, no matter whether victorious or not, and a little before election place a strong army upon the soil of a Free State, with a fair show of sharp diplomacy upon their part, carelessly met by us, then let the question go flat before the people—"peace" or "war"—and who can tell what will be the result of our last three years of blood and victory. I fear nothing in Ohio. Our first great battle must be at the ballot-box, and the war power must be sustained at all hazards.

PERILS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Details of the Attack on the Steamer Empress—Narrow Escape of 500 Passengers—List of Killed and Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

The steamer *Empress*, from New-Orleans on the 6th, reached here last night. Lieut. MITCHELL, Ordnance Officer of Gen. MEREDITH'S Staff, who was on board returning from a trip with rebel prisoners South, learned the following particulars of the terrible disaster which occurred on the route:

"At 3:30 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th inst., as the *Empress* was near Game Landing, she was fired into by a rebel battery. The first fire commenced with two rifle guns, calibre 10-pounders, at only a distance of about 450 yards, the missiles striking the hull of the steamer at an angel of about thirty degrees. This was followed by two 12-pound howitzers and two 6-pound smooth bore guns and volley after volley of musketry, the boat still steering slowly up the river. She was struck while making a distance of 300 yards, about 30 times by cannon shot, disabling her machinery. When directly opposite the enemy's guns, and distant only 50 yards from them, the boat almost ceased moving—the pipes had been cut, stopping off the water from her boilers. At this juncture, and while the *Empress* was in imminent danger of being sunk and every soul on board lost, the tin-clad gunboat, No. 3, came up, or was seen some three miles away coming to her assistance. Through the energy and courage of the pilots and engineers every pound of steam was put on and the *Empress* moved away slowly but surely from the fierce fire of cannon and musketry which was being hurled upon her devoted decks. Every shot told. They ploughed through the bulwarks as though they had been but paper.

Just before the gunboat reached the scene, the *Empress* was beyond range of the enemy's artillery, though the mounted infantry continued to follow up the river banks until the gunboat opened a terrific cannonade upon them, and drove them back. This was when the steamer was about three-quarters of a mile beyond the battery. But for the vigilance on the part of the tin-clad, she would certainly have been captured, as at this point her water had entirely given out, and none could possibly reach the boilers until some repairs were made. After firing three or four volleys, the tin-clad took the *Empress* in tow, and brought her beyond the cannonading. It lasted thirty minutes. The musketry continued some time longer. The boat was struck with shot and shell at least fifty times, and with musketry it is impossible to tell how many times. There were five persons killed, including Capt. JOHN MALLOY, of the *Empress*. There were eleven wounded. On board the steamer there were about 500 passengers, among whom was Brig.-Gen. McNEIL, who deported himself gallantly. Capt. RUBNS, of the Eleventh Illinois Infantry, should also be mentioned. He was in the hottest of the fire, aiding in keeping up steam and covering for the ladies, many of whom were scampering and running about in confusion. Some cowards in the shape of men shouted out surrender. One secesh woman, whose husband is a prisoner at Johnson's Island, wanted a white flag to hoist. Capt. JOHN MALLOY, who was at his post forward of the texas, was instantly killed by a cannon ball, which took his head off completely. His last words were, 'Never surrender the boat.' Two pilots of the *Empress*, Messrs. GARLEC and KING, were in exposed positions in the pilot house at the time, and stood there like veterans, and unflinchingly handled the wheel. The engineer, GEORGE BRUCE, and his assistants also stood at their posts amid escaping steam, screaming shell and striking of solid shot. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the mate, who was at all the time cool and deliberate in his commands and movements, inspiring all hands with like courage and calmness. The clerk, WM. C. FALL, tendered the use of beds and bedding for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers, who were taken in charge by the following named lady passengers, viz: Mrs. Dr. HEMMAN, Mrs. HEALD, Mrs. Capt. SCOTT, and others. Several lives were saved by the kind attentions of these ladies, early and unremittingly bestowed. Four of those wounded died and were buried at a point five miles below Gaines landing, in the State of Mississippi, service being attended by Rev. Dr. NEWHAM. A metallic coffin was procured at Helena, for the body of Capt. MALLOY, which was brought along.

The wounded were examined by GEORGE H. GLEASON, A. A. S., and Assistant-Surgeon W. R. DAVIDSON, Twenty-second Kentucky Infantry.

Another account by the clerk of the *Empress* furnishes the following: While one mile below Gaines' landing, at 5:30 on the evening of the 10th instant, we saw a battery of eight guns, six to twelve-pounders, supported by an infantry force from 1,000 to 1,800 strong, supposed to be part of MARMADUKE'S command. The battery is said to have been ADAMS' battery. We had on board at the time about 500 persons, including officers, crew and passengers, there being about 455 passengers, consisting of 200 discharged soldiers, many of whom were sick, the balance being citizens, including fifty or sixty ladies and children. One of the first shots which struck us disabled the lateral engine, but the engineers soon replaced it. The doctor engine was then struck and broken, and the supply pipes were prevented from working and giving water to the boilers. Fortunately, at this juncture, gunboat No. 3, tin-clad, came to our relief and towed us some five miles upon the opposite shore, to a place of safety, where we repaired damages and started up, escorted by the gunboat for about 25 miles.

When the gunboat came up we were drifting toward the west shore, and directly upon the battery, and would soon have made a valuable prize to them had not the gunboat come up.

Capt. BALDWIN and his officers, of gunboat No. 3, are entitled to every praise for their conduct. They shelled the woods, driving off the rebel sharpshooters, and although not calculated or expected to fight a battery so much her superior in metal, she fired her guns with effect wherever directed. Some of the rebel shells burst in our hold; eleven shot entered the hull of the steamer; and the number of rifle shots taking effect too numerous to mention. The clerk of the boat pays the same tribute to the pilots and engineers of the steamer, to Gen. McNEIL, and the mate, HUGH DAVIS, and mentions PENDLETON, JUDD, WEBBER and WILLIAM LEMONS, assistants of the engineer alluded to in other reports. His account does not differ from the one already given.

The *Empress* left last evening for St. Louis, bearing about her ample evidence of hard usage, but not permanently disabled."

—King GEORGE, of Greece, during his late tour through his kingdom, requested, on his arrival at Missolonghi, to be shown BYRON'S tomb. His Majesty was greatly shocked at its dilapidated condition, and gave orders for the immediate repair of the poet's last resting-place.

OUR FOREIGN FILES.

An Anglo-Rebel View of Richmond in June.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

From our late files of foreign papers we make the following extracts:

RICHMOND IN JUNE.

AN ANGLO-REBEL VIEW.

Under date of Richmond, June 27, the correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"If a man were landed here from a balloon after six months' absence—if he were taken along Grace or Franklin streets in this city on a Summer evening, and told that two enormous armies are lying a few miles off, and disputing its possession, he would deem his informant a lunatic. In every porch he would see a group of gaily-attired ladies; (I do not believe that twenty rigorous years of blockade would pale the lustre of ladies' toilet in an American town;) he would hear many a light laugh, many a song issuing from open casemates; he might pass an hour in conversation without being reminded that war is furiously raging, otherwise than by the suggestive boom of the faintly-heard cannon; and, finally, when the conversation turned into its well-worn groove, he would find that Richmond trusts and believes in St. Lee as much as Mecca in Mahomet, or Spain in St. James of Compostella.

That the confidence reposed in Gen. LEE's ability is reasonable no one doubts. Do the circumstances in which his army is placed, its *morale* and numbers, inspire equal faith? In order to answer these questions, I must premise that two railroads feed Richmond from the south—one the line from Wilmington to Weldon, Petersburgh and Richmond; the other the railroad which comes up from Greensborough through the centre of North Carolina, enters Virginia at Danville, and, running through the heart of that State, reaches Richmond from the southwest. It may be at once conceded that there is little likelihood that the first—the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad—can be kept open. GRANT's army lies so closely in its proximity, and his cavalry can strike it in so many points along the sixty miles which intervene between Weldon and Petersburgh, as to negative its utility. *It would be a waste of power for Gen. Lee to try and keep it in operation.* Upon the other railroad, or rather upon the ninety miles of it between Richmond and the Staunton River, Gen. LEE's defensive ingenuity will be exhausted. This railroad is, in its nearest point, distant about twenty-five miles from GRANT's extreme left, and trends away from him into the interior of Virginia, so that an interval of ninety miles divides him from the bridge over the Staunton River. Can this railroad be kept substantially in operation? It has already been destroyed at intervals for thirty-five miles northward from the Staunton River by a mingled body of Federal cavalry and infantry, but, inasmuch as no important bridge has been destroyed, the damage can be repaired in fourteen days. I will at once express my conviction that GRANT is not strong enough either in cavalry or infantry to do more than dash at this railroad and inflict from time to time light damage upon it. *Richmond can never be starved out, until these two railroads from the South as well as the James River canal and the railroads from the North can be utterly annihilated, and can be kept annihilated.* As an illustration how quickly damage, if lightly inflicted, is repaired, I may mention that the Virginia Central Railroad, which was destroyed for many miles by SHERIDAN upon the 11th of June, has for some days past been open and running to Charlottesville, whence it continues indirectly to Lynchburgh. This line alone would, in addition to the James River Canal, abundantly victual Richmond, although every other line were cut. In short, to talk of Richmond being besieged because GRANT's army environs Petersburgh, 22 miles away, is about as reasonable as to pretend that London was on short rations when NAPOLEON's army menaced England from Boulogne in 1804. It is a tremendous undertaking to starve out a town, even when it is closely invested by land and by water. We all know the historical sieges which Londonderry, Saragossa, Genoa and 100 other cities have stood; there is as much analogy between the present condition of Richmond and these memorable passages of history as between the lazy Scheld and the rapids of Niagara.

Secondly, it is abundantly evident that GRANT, although outnumbering LEE largely, dares not spread over too long a line, for fear of having his centre pierced, and Austerlitz reënacted on the southern bank of the James. The Federal General has already tried to stretch his left as far as his men could be persuaded to go; but the past week has shown that between the armies there is almost as much difference of *morale* as between LEONIDAS's Spartans and XERXES's Persians. Upon the 23d, the Confederate General MAHONE doubled round GRANT's left and captured 1,600 men, who scarcely fought at all. Two days later a body of Federals intrenched themselves upon the Petersburgh and Weldon Railroad, were attacked by the same Confederate General, and fled at once, leaving 500 of their number prisoners. The inpouring of Federal prisoners into Richmond these last four days, has been incessant. *I am at a loss to convey to you the contemptuous tone in which the tried and war-worn soldiers of Gen. Lee talk of the huddled rabble of black, white, and copper-colored victims (there are Indians serving under the Stars and Stripes) who are at times goaded up to the Southern lines. Who can wonder that men coming on an acre deep are mercilessly massacred?* We read with astonishment in the Northern journals that the fighting around Petersburgh has been terrific. The universal account given to me in the Southern army has been "since the battle of Cold Harbor, on the 3d of June, we have had little but skirmishing." It is safe to conclude that GRANT will never dare to spread his army over the twenty-five miles between its present position and the Danville Railroad, and unless he can encamp upon the two railroads, and lie there permanently, he is as far from the completion of his task as a traveler who has surmounted the Montanvert is from the top of Mont Blanc.

I am satisfied that Gen. GRANT will make no more onslaughts upon Confederate breastworks. He knows very well that neither Petersburgh nor Richmond will be taken by fighting. It is a question of subsistence, and *if Grant lies in his present lines through the Summer, Richmond's poorest classes may see hard times before September, and, for the twentieth time, the Confederate army may be for a few weeks on half rations.* But, if it is imagined that the earnestness of these Southerners, proved in the furnace of three years of suffering and affliction, and stimulated by such acrid hate as eye has not seen nor ear heard before, is unequal to the occasion, England must be as ignorant about this struggle as she is held here to be indifferent. In the meantime, GRANT's difficulty in holding his position on Bermuda Hundred, and close to City Point, will be enormous, putting aside all question of fighting. He is constantly being reinforced by raw, green troops, who are absolutely worthless as fighting material, and who are destined to fringe the River James with their graves from City Point halfway to Fortress Monroe. The marshes of the James in August and September are as deadly as the swamps of Walcheren or Terracina. There is some nonsense talked in Northern papers about GRANT's occupying a fine, healthy, rolling country. It is notorious that Bermuda Hundred is one of the most pestilential spots on the river, and the night fog which arises from City Point, and spreads over half the Northern army, tells its tale to all who are not wilfully blind. Gen. LEE has exacted heavy toll between the 3d of May and the 3d of June—the James River will assist him in August and September as much as that memorable night of frost in 1812, in which 20,000 French horses perished, aided the Russians.

It is impossible to resist speculating upon the question whether, after a review of the campaign of the last two months, it is reasonable to pronounce GRANT a great General—to put him on the same platform as LEE. I will at once avow my own conviction, which is shared by every one worth listening to in Secessia, that *not one of Grant's predecessors in Virginia has shown one tithe of the tenacity, energy, celerity and resolution which the recent campaign has set down to Grant's credit.* McCLELLAN, HOOKER, POPE or BURNSIDE would have gone back after the battle of the Wilderness, and would never have got such an effort as was made at Spottsylvania Courthouse out of a beaten army. But, after giving GRANT due credit for vigor in handling his men, and keeping them compactly together (which is the greatest difficulty a Federal General encounters), I am unable to see that his conception of the campaign was able, though it must be confessed that the strange incompetency of BUTLER made half of GRANT's plan a *fiasco* before it was commenced. Certain it is that if, in the first instance, he had landed 200,000 men on the York River or James River, and had not sacrificed the bone and sinew of his army in fighting his way to the Whitehouse, which he might have reached by water without losing a man, his position now would be very different. Weeks and weeks will probably pass without amending his prospects before Petersburgh. In the meantime, diversions, which will distract him terribly, will be pretty sure to change the aspect of civil and military affairs in the North before September has passed. *Grant is one of those sledge-hammers of war of the same stamp as Suwarrow, whose spirits rise with danger, and whose courage borders upon brutality. Lee is his equal in celerity and endurance, his superior in foresight, prudence and sagacity.*"

The same correspondent writing under date of July 5, rings the changes upon the charges of barbarity against the Federal forces, and concludes thus: "As matters now stand, with GRANT baffled and arrested, I see no other course for the Federals to pursue than, by acting on the defensive, to let the weight of the *uti possidetis* principle tell, and when any talk of negotiations arises to ask the Confederates, 'What have you in exchange for New-Orleans, Pensacola, Key West, Morris Island, Port Royal, Beaufort, Newbern, Norfolk, Fortress Monroe, Western Virginia, and the State of Tennessee to give, and how can you talk of peace unless you give us payment for each of these cities and regions, or, failing that, allow these cities and regions to remain in our hands?'"

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EMIGRATION FROM IRELAND—THE CASE OF MR. TULLEY.

The London *Times* quotes TULLEY's story at length, as given in connection with the diplomatic correspondence quoted herewith, and comments:

"This is a picture of military life which we commend to the attention of our Irish fellow-subjects. Are they prepared not only to be killed and wounded in the attempt to subjugate the Confederate States, but to be hurdled like sheep or bullocks in the open field, among prisoners and all sorts; to march for several days at a time without a morsel of food, to be reduced to eating clover and green apples to support nature, to see men actually dying of hunger around them, and to be left with contempt to their fate if they let out that they are not prisoners, but British subjects claiming the protection of their country. Are they prepared to be mixed with convicts, to march and sleep in handcuffs, and pass through cities strung together by a rope, as Irishmen having the audacity to claim British protection? This is only an appeal to the common sense of our Irish countrymen. As for remonstrance with the American Government, that is out of the question. If we had hocussed a dozen Americans upon their landing at Liverpool, carried them off to a recruiting-office, compelled them to fight against their will, got one killed and another wounded in the head, refused them food and medicine, because they were Americans; reduced them to clover and hedge-apples, handcuffed them with convicts, and dragged them strung to a rope through the streets of London, labeled 'American citizens,' we should probably hear something about it, and certainly should have a right to expect that. But from the Americans themselves we must suffer everything without complaint. This is not our present object. It is for the benefit of THOMAS TULLEY's own countrymen that we quote his story. This is what they are to expect if they leave Queen VICTORIA for Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This is what he will do for them. But they say, perhaps, they will not enlist. We tell them, once over there they can hardly help themselves. Perhaps they answer again that they will not complain or ask for British protection. Small difference will that make. Out of the whole war not one man in three—no, not one man in four—ever returns alive. And that man, depend upon it, is not an Irishman, but some skulker from New-York or Boston, or some sharp fellow from the back States. The Irish fight and die. What they are to die for in this instance they know better than we. It is not for liberty; it is not for independence; it is not for the negro. Whomsoever it is for, they had best be left to settle their own quarrel."

ANOTHER VIEW.

From the London News Aug. 6.

As long as the demand for men continues in America the emigration from Europe will go on. That emigration should have increased from Ireland in spite of so much opposition is very remarkable. The Irish have no particular liking for the institutions of the great free Republic. Most of the Irish newspapers are friendly to the Southern cause, and the Roman Catholic priesthood do all they can to dissuade their flocks from emigrating to America. But a force more potent than their persuasions is working against them. The people know from those whom they can trust, from their relatives already settled in America, that by going there they can greatly improve their condition, and therefore they go. No doubt great dangers await the impulsive, adventurous, improvident, whisky-loving Irishman who lands at New-York or Portland, and many such an one has had good reason to wish that he had staid to battle with indigence at home. Only those who can take good care of themselves should make the venture. *But if a strong, healthy man arriving in an American port can resist temptation, and turn a deaf ear to the cajolery of the county-broker, he may be sure that he is on the way to competence, if not to wealth. There is plenty of employment for him, and he cannot be drafted while he remains a British subject.* This state of things must be very unpleasant to some among us, who speculate upon the depression of the labor market at home. But to others it will be satisfactory to reflect that sooner or later *it must compel an advance of wages in the agricultural districts, and tend to raise the social importance of our agricultural laborers, a class which at present is the opprobrium of our English civilization.*

THE CASE OF MR. M'HUGH.

The *Times* of August 4 devotes a leader to the case of a Mr. M'HUGH who, it says, for some "improvised disaffection" to the Federal Government was confined for some months in Fort Lafayette, and was finally released in consequence of the "urgency of Lord LYONS' intercession." It says:

"M'HUGH appears to have had some pecuniary means. He uses the telegraph. He writes to the Acting-Consul at New-York. His telegrams and his letters reach the hands of those for whom they are intended. Now, the notorious venality of the functionaries who clutch the wages of this American Imperialism renders it very improbable that the hands through which his letters and messages passed were not lubricated by currency notes. But how many poor wretches may there be who, for an incautious word, on a groundless suspicion, for a refusal to enlist in a foreign army, or for any pretext whatever, pine on in a dismal jail, without the faintest prospect of being able to communicate with the external world! Worse than this, how many men are there who, having been dragged into enlistment, and having scratched a few lines to the nearest English Consul, have, on the faith of official intervention, ventured to escape from the hated service, and only found out that their poor petition had miscarried when they heard the sentence of death pronounced for their desertion!

We do not wish to throw unmixed blame on the Government of the United States for these things. Like other governments, it has bad servants, and its bad servants are in equal degrees cruel and corrupt. No one would accuse Mr. SEWARD or the President of a deliberate wish to annoy, oppress, deceive, trepan, and enlist unoffending English subjects residing in the United States. In this very instance of which we are speaking, Mr. SEWARD appears to have met Lord LYON's application with friendly promptitude. Mr. STANTON's interpolation, too, may perhaps be attributable rather to spite against his own colleague than to malignity against English subjects or the English Minister. And we must admit, too, that the institutions of the United States do not favor an over-courteous demeanor toward foreign Governments; while the intensity of the passions excited by the present desperate strife infuses a venomous malignity into the zeal of the lowest class of partisans. But while we wish to make every reasonable excuse for the precipitation of patriotic passion, for the imperfection of institutions framed rather to suit a theory than to work practically, and while we admit readily exceptional instances of considerateness and good feeling, we cannot forget that, during this unhappy war, there has accumulated a series of grievances on the part of English subjects, of which our Government will hereafter be bound to remind the Government of the United States.

THE NIAGARA FALLS FIASCO.

The *Index* gives what is pronounced "an authorized explanation" of the correspondence just published relative to the peace proposals at Niagara Falls. First it sketches the characters concerned in it, alluding to Mr. GREELEY's "eccentricities," calling Mr. SANDERS "the king of wags," Mr. JEWETT the "Curtius ready to plunge in the abyss that separated the belligerent American federations," and concluding as follows:

If this correspondence effects no other good, it will at least have shed a flood of light upon the feelings of the honest men of the North, typified in HORACE GREELEY; it will have demonstrated that the main obstacle to peace is a corrupt shoddy Administration, having Mr. LINCOLN for its mouth-piece; and it will have added another to the many proofs that the war is not of the South's seeking, and that every sincere overture of peace is always sure of being received by it in a spirit of courtesy and moderation.

The only fault we can find with the gentlemen who represented the South at Niagara Falls, is that, in their premature gratitude to Mr. SANDERS, they incautiously included his name in the acceptance of Mr. GREELEY's offer, since in doing so they appear to sanction the 'authorized' deception under which the offer had been made, and to which it is impossible that they could knowingly have been parties; and furthermore that they allowed Mr. JEWETT to carry their notes, thus gratifying the harmless vanity of that gentleman by affording him the opportunity to connect his name with theirs in print. The easy, we might say reckless, good nature which commits faults of this character, is habitual to Southern statesmanship, even of the highest order, and in America excites little attention; but in Europe, where these things are differently understood, and where an excess of formality is a more venial fault than its utter disregard, such trifles sometimes produce disagreeable impressions and receive unfair interpretations.

TURKEY.

THE MISSIONARY DIFFICULTY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The *Levant Herald* gives as follows the terms on which the missionary difficulty has been arranged:

"The difference between the Porte and the Protestant missionaries has been arranged on a basis which, if not all that the latter could wish for, will perhaps, under all the circumstances, be generally regarded as equitable and satisfactory. The bookstores and offices of the several societies have been reopened, and full liberty given to their agents to preach to all comers in their respective chapels and meeting-rooms—but not in the kahns or other public places of Stamboul. The free sale of the Bible in bookstores is permitted, but not its colportage about the capital, nor either the sale or gratuitous distribution of controversial works attacking Mahometanism. The native converts under arrest are, 'for their own protection, and as a measure of precaution against popular excitement,' to be temporarily removed from the capital to some English consular-station in the provinces, the Porte engaging to provide for their families during their absence. Such, briefly detailed, are the terms of the settlement come to between the Government and Sir HENRY BULWER. The result is, of course, a considerable curtailment of the latitude hitherto enjoyed by our clerical friends; and in certain influential circles in England it will, for this reason, undoubtedly provoke no unfriendly feeling toward the Porte. But there is more to be said both for and against the compromise—the arrangement clearly is—than we are free to indicate. This, however, we may remark—that the exile of the native converts will be generally regarded as the least satisfactory feature of the settlement; at variance, as it apparently is, with the spirit of the firman of 1856, which abolished penalities of every sort and degree for religious profession. Of course we do not question the bona fides of the Porte in its alleged reason for their banishment; but others will be less just, and the act therefore sure to be misinterpreted. If the edict of GULHANE had never been issued, nor the firman of ABDUL MEDJID been written, religious persecution would now-a-days be impossible; and all the less tolerant, therefore, is public opinion of even the very appearance of oppression for conscience sake. On the other hand, it would be equally unfair to deny that the arrangements come to leave the missionaries a wide margin of liberty—quite as much, in fact, as proselytising mollahs crusading against Christianity at home amongst ourselves."

AN IMPORTANT RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

Correspondence of the London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Monday, July 25.

An extraordinary religious movement—the more remarkable and surprising because it has been so sudden and unexpected—is greatly developing itself and gaining ground among the Mussulman population in this country. In common with others I have watched its progress during the last two months, and I now proceed, under the circumstances which have forced it upon public notice and discussion, and which will be presently related, to give some account of it.

The efforts of the different bodies of missionaries in the East—English and American—which, for years past, had been exclusively devoted to proselytism among the Jews, Greeks and Armenians, have, under the immunities and stipulations of the Hatti-Houmayoun, been directed into a new channel, which promises to be more successful than previous experiments. The influence of these preachings among the Jews and Greeks, with the exception of isolated cases, some of which do not bear much examination as regards the conviction and good faith of the proselytes, has been comparatively a failure. Among the Armenians, and owing in a great measure to the internal dissensions which have split that community into two hostile camps, a greater amount of success was obtained, and in the capital, as well as the provinces, there are to be found important and respectable Armenian congregations who have adopted the principles of Protestantism.

It would seem that the movement among the Mussulman population has been for some time gaining ground, although it is but very lately that it has attracted any very serious attention. Some time ago a Turk, a resident in the capital, openly abjured his faith, and, together with the whole of his family, adopted the Christian religion. Having qualified himself for ordination, he was received in the Church of England as a minister of the Gospel, and has since, under an English name, been preaching and proselyting among his countrymen. No molestation was offered either to him or to those who assisted him in this work, so long as it was conducted unobtrusively and quietly; but, encouraged perhaps by this tolerance, the missionaries in the capital have prosecuted their object in a manner which has attracted the attention of the Government, and is awakening in the breasts of the Ulemahs and the old Mussulman party that spirit of fanaticism which was gradually, as far as may be judged by outward signs, disappearing in the country.

What renders the mischief greater is that the movement is being made the handle for setting in motion political influences, with the evident object of discrediting in the eyes of the Sultan and the country the ministers who are now governing the empire. Most of the Turkish statesmen who are now in office, to their credit be it recorded, have been consistent advocates of religious toleration, and, whatever may be their shortcomings in other respects, it cannot be said of them that they have ever made themselves the instruments of a fanatical or reactionary rule. Their avowed policy has been to conform themselves, and to introduce into the country gradually, the civilizing elements which prevail in European institutions, and thus to lay claim—to use the hackneyed expression so freely used after the war—"to enter into the European family." How far they have succeeded in accomplishing this object it is not now the time to inquire. Suffice it to say that such have been the principles which they openly declared, and with which, to a certain extent, they have identified themselves.

This policy has naturally been distasteful to the party who look upon the introduction of European notions with an unfavorable eye, and interpret it as a dark conspiracy against the Ottoman rule, and their efforts, directed by a party of unscrupulous schemers, whose only object is the overthrow of the present Ministry and their own installation into power, have been incessant in counteracting the measures of progress and reform which have been introduced from time to time by the men who are now in office. It must be said, to the honor of the Sultan, that the uneasiness inspired by the reactionary tendencies which he manifested in the early part of his reign has, in a great measure, been dissipated by the tolerant and conciliating attitude he has assumed toward his Christian subjects; but he is known to be a firm adherent to his own faith, and it is feared that the increasing intrigues, the subtle and pernicious counsels, of this party, may eventually engender suspicion and lead to the recurrence of that reactionary tendency the advent of which, under present circumstances, would be fatal to the country.

The religious movement to which I allude, and from which I have diverged, in order to explain the underhand manœuvres which gave it a political importance, will be used, without doubt, as an instrument by which to discredit the present Ministry in the eyes of European nations, and also to destroy their influence in this country. When religious enthusiasts in Europe hear of the summary closing and suppression of missionary stores in Stamboul, in contravention of the spirit of treaties, when they learn that the preaching of the gospel in Khans and public places has been interdicted, they will not be disposed to place much confidence in the tolerant views of a Ministry under whose authority these restrictions and impediments against free religious discussions are adopted. But then it must be said that those critics would be arriving at such conclusions in comparative ignorance of the peculiar difficulties under which those in authority are placed, and in their over-eagerness in support of a great cause, and in condemnation of the means used against it, they will probably fail to see that a movement of this sort in Turkey, unless conducted with calmness, moderation and tact, may cause a commotion which its authors would be the first to deplore.

It is not many years since that a Mussulman abjuring his faith would have brought upon himself the penalty of death; that a Christian minister who should have ventured to introduce himself into the Turkish quarters of this or any other city of the empire, with the avowed object of proselytism, would have forfeited his life in the attempt. Now how different is the state of things? We see Turks openly avowing themselves Christians, and going about in the most perfect security. With such changes, and the encouragement and hope they hold out, it is the opinion of those competent to judge, and who have a knowledge of the peculiar temper and disposition of the people of this country, that those who are intrusted with the propagation of the Gospel should remain content, and prosecute their mission in a manner not calculated to offend the feelings and rouse the fanaticism of their hearers. By trying prematurely to promote a crisis they will surely defeat their own object and assume a solemn responsibility.

DENMARK.

THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE DUCHIES.

The following protest of Duke CHARLES, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburgh against the claim of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg to the sovereignty of the united Duchies has been forwarded to the Federal Diet:

"His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Oldenburg communicated to the Germanic Diet, at its sitting of the 23d June, that the Emperor of Russia had ceded to him the right of succession appertaining to his Majesty, in virtue of the annulment of the Treaty of London, dated 1852, and expressly guaranteed by the Warsaw protocol, dated 1851. His Royal Highness gratefully accepted this cession of the elder Gottorp branch to the succession in the Duchies of Holstein and Schleswig.

A declaration was annexed to this notification, stating that the Grand Ducal Government would endeavor, by every means in its power, to establish the right of succession to the hereditary and inalienable sovereignty of Holstein and Schleswig ceded to his Royal Highness.

Lastly, opposition has been made to the claims raised to the succession to the Duchies by another branch of the House of Schleswig-Holstein, immediately after the death of King FREDERICK VIII. of Denmark.

The point of view expressed in the declaration of the Grand Ducal Government relative to the succession question, and the claims put forward by that declaration, compromise the eventual rights of succession of myself and my house to the Duchies, for they constitute a denial of the rights of my house—rights which cannot be removed or changed.

As long as the London treaties of 1852 were in force I considered it was not for me to advance those rights. Even now that the treaties have been set aside it is not my intention to claim for myself and my House the incontestable right of succession to the Duchies.

I have, on the contrary, always entertained the conviction, and find myself supported therein by the almost unanimous opinion of German historians and lawyers, that the right of primogeniture concedes the preference to the branch to which my House belongs. Nevertheless, as chief representative of the younger branch, I consider it my duty to enter my solemn protest at the Federal Diet against claims compromising the rights of my House, and to reserve those rights for all futurity as taking precedence of the eventual rights of succession of the House of Gottorp.

(Signed) CHARLES,
Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S EXPEDITION.

The Poona *Observer*, of June 21, contains an account of a visit paid on the preceding day to the Free Church Institution in Poona by Dr. LIVINGSTONE, who was at the time the guest of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, at Daporee. We take the following from its columns: "Dr. LIVINGSTONE arrived about 11 o'clock, accompanied by Capt. LEITH, and was received by Mr. GARDINER, the missionaries, Maj. CANDY, Mr. ROSS, Presbyterian Chaplain, several officers, and other gentlemen. Mrs. MITCHELL, Mrs. GARDINER and several ladies were also present. In reply to a request from Mr. MITCHELL that he would give his opinion as to the prospects of South Africa in regard to its future civilization and trade, Dr. LIVINGSTONE stated that those prospects were not nearly so bright now as they had been when he arrived with the expedition at the mouth of the Zambesi River in 1858. They had procured the assistance and countenance of the Portuguese Government, and an order to its subordinates to give them every aid and support. The harbor was a remarkably fine one, and everything promised well when they made their first expedition up the river. They found the neighboring country thickly peopled, and some caution was required to avoid any demonstration, lest they should be attacked from the banks with the arrows of the natives, who knew no Europeans but the Portuguese, and were not disposed from what they knew of them to give strangers a very friendly reception. When they came down, however, they found that these hostile feelings had disappeared, and that they were well received. The expedition was sent out by the English universities, and accompanied by the excellent and devoted Bishop MACKENZIE, who was so regardless of his own comfort, that there is little doubt he lost his life thereby. The Portuguese had long carefully excluded all other Europeans from the country; he himself had obtained access to it on a former occasion by entering it from the south and coming down the river, when they could not for very shame compel him to go back. This was in 1856, and on his return two years later the expedition was allowed without difficulty to enter the country, as just stated. On ascending the river several cataracts were encountered, which Dr. LIVINGSTONE had not seen when he came down. On this account they took the direction of the Shire River, and ascended the beautiful valley of that name. It contained a thick population, flourishing villages, and fine cultivation. Above was an elevated plateau some thousand feet above the sea, which strongly resembled the Deccan, except that it was covered with trees and grass, and which, like the valley, contained a large population. But about that time the Portuguese sold a quantity of firearms and ammunition to one of the tribes, to be paid for in slaves. The tribe, thus armed, swept the whole neighboring country like a scourge, killing the men in the villages, and carrying off women and children into slavery. This produced a terrible famine, in which large numbers of the survivors perished; and the fine valley of the Shire was transformed literally into a valley of bones. Whole villages were found without people. On another expedition they ascended the main stream of the Zambesi, passing thirty-five miles of rapids, and reached Lake Nyassa, which was 270 miles long and 60 or 70 wide. Above it was a range of hills, which proved when they had ascended it to be another plateau or table land nearly 4,000 feet high, extending for many miles, and filled with villages and cultivation. The Government was of the patriarchal form, each village being entirely independent under its own head man or chief. In one respect there was a great contrast to this country, for there were slaves in every village chained up and working for their masters. They were inhabitants of other villages, who had been kidnapped and brought into captivity. They were held by a collar round the neck, to which a long stick was attached, and they were thus secured for the night, or when made to travel, pushed along by the proprietor, who held the other end of the stick and followed. Many of the slaves were quite little children, whose parents probably had been killed, for Dr. LIVINGSTONE did not believe their mothers had sold them. In reply to various questions, Dr. LIVINGSTONE, who seemed good-naturedly desirous to satisfy the curiosity of those present, stated that the cultivation by the African natives was very good, though it was entirely carried on with hoes. They were very industrious, and while whole families worked in their gardens, which were often very large, men, women and children altogether, an infant in addition being sometimes seen deposited under a hedge. They grew beans of all kinds, pumpkins, maize and rice, but not wheat nor grain. Cotton they grew, spun and wove themselves. They had no trade.

THE MORGUE OF PARIS.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum* supplies the following curious statistics: Of the 2,[illegible]51 bodies of men and women received at the old Morgue of Paris during the past ten years, 1,766 are set down as the result of suicide, and concerning these some curious information is given. It appears that self-destruction is at its maximum between the ages of 30 and 40; that it commences between 10 and 15, and dwindles to almost nothing after 70, which is not surprising, the suicides between 10 and 20 being three times more numerous than those committed after the age of 70 years. As regards the supposed causes—for, in his case, there must be a margin left for imperfection of judgment—it appears that insanity and suicidal monomania account for more than one-quarter of the whole; drunkenness and disgust of life, each about one-tenth; absolute poverty for nearly the same proportion; misfortune and incurable diseases, each, for nearly as many; next, and close upon these, come disappointed love, domestic misery and misconduct of the suicide himself; accusation of theft stands for about one in 26; fever and delirium for one in 38; and vexation caused by the remonstrances of others about one in 57. This, however, applies only to the male sex; in the case of women insanity stands first, disappointed affection second, disgust of life third, drunkenness fourth, starvation fifth, domestic misery sixth, and incurable disease seventh. As regards the mode adopted out of the 1,766 cases recorded at the Morgue, 1,414 had recourse to drowning, 114 to hanging, 38 to firearms, 56 to the fumes of charcoal, 46 precipitated themselves from buildings or other elevated places, 16 made use of cutting weapons and instruments, 11 only had recourse to poison, 7 threw themselves beneath railway or other carriages, and 4 killed themselves by swallowing alcohol. Another table informs us that more than one-third of the whole of these suicides were committed between the hours of six in the morning and mid-day; while the first two hours of the afternoon exhibit by far the smallest number—not one-tenth, as compared with the six preceding hours of the day. The number of females who committed suicide is scarcely more than a fifth of that of the male sex. It is a striking proof of the influence of misery on suicide—unless, indeed, it be an evidence of a superstitious dread—that only about one in six of the suicides was buried at the expense of his family or friends.

THE ROYAL SOVEREIGN.

From the London Times, Aug. 2.

The iron-cased turret ship *Royal Sovereign*, Capt. SHERARD OSBORN, C. B., arrived in Portsmouth harbor, on Saturday, from her short cruise outside the Isle of Wight, on which she started from off Osborne immediately after the visit of Her Majesty to the ship on Thursday evening. The return of the ship to Portsmouth harbor is solely owing to orders given some time since by the Admiralty to place her in dock at the earliest opportunity, in order to remove the band of zinc which is now fixed round the ship below the water line, and between the armor plating and the Muntz metal sheathing on the ship's bottom, and substitute in lieu of it a wooden band, on a plan which has been approved by the Admiralty. It is also understood that a peculiar kind of cement, simple in application and not expensive, which has been brought under the notice of the Admiralty by Capt. COLES, will be applied experimentally to that portion of the ship's armor plating below the water line. If successful, the experiment may probably help materially in the solution of the problem lately referred to by Lord CLARENCE PAGET in the House of Commons—how to preserve and keep clean the bottoms of iron ships on service in tropical waters. The *Royal Sovereign's* necessarily short cruise, from which she returned on Saturday, only extended to about 20 miles south of St. Catherine's, in a parallel line with the Isle of Wight, quite far enough from the land to test her rolling properties had the wished-for breeze been met with; but, although a nice Summer channel-breeze—southwesterly—was found, it was accompanied with no great swell, and a greater roll could not be got out of the ship than five degrees each way. Enough, however, was seen to give the officers every confidence in their ship under ordinary circumstances at sea, and it is evidently unnecessary to wish for any further confidence to be placed in the sea-behavior of a craft which, after all, is only a conversion, and is merely being used as a floating means of testing Capt. COWPER COLES' principle of working monster ordnance on board ship by means of revolving platforms, protected by cylindrical armor.

Reverting to three distinct positions from which we stated the *Royal Sovereign* must be viewed by the general public, it is necessary that this part of the question should be thoroughly understood, in order that no erroneous impressions may take their hold on the public mind. These three positions are: 1. The hull of the ship; 2. The turrets and their motive power; 3. The guns. For the first and third the Admiralty and War Department are alone responsible. For the second Capt. COLES alone is responsible. We have said enough to prove that Capt. COLES' part in the work has been well and satisfactorily performed. With regard to the ship's hull and her guns a little more remains to be said. In the first place, whatever her behavior may eventually prove to be at sea, the *Royal Sovereign* is, after all, but an adapted means of floating turrets and guns so as to test the practicability of the system afloat. The hull undoubtedly draws too much water—that is, swims too deeply—to be of service in shallow waters; it has too much breadth, and exposes an unnecessary area of upper-deck planking to a plunging fire; but these and other objections which might be urged against the *Royal Sovereign* are matters which concern only the Admiralty and the public, but not Capt. COLES. The ship was selected by the Admiralty for a most important experiment, and it would be rashness, at the very least, to say that the selection was injudicious, whatever faults of hull the *Royal Sovereign* may now possess.

The ship's guns are a more serious matter to deal with. The four turret guns of the *Royal Sovereign* each weigh 12 tons, and have each a bore the diameter of which is 10½ inches. They are "coil"-built, but are simply smooth-bore guns, throwing a spherical cast-iron shot of 150 pounds, with 35 pounds of powder as a "full" charge, or with 40 pounds of powder as a "distant" charge. Now, it is evident that from this 12-ton gun, with its 10½-inch diameter bore, but a miserable return is got with a 150-pound cast-iron shot. The fact is, the guns of the *Royal Sovereign* should be made, by some simple mode of rifling, to throw 300-pound cast-iron shell for any engagement with wooden ships, and steel shot and shell of the same weight for the benefit of iron-clads. It is asserted, however, that the *Royal Sovereign's* guns will only stand as smooth-bores, and that any attempt to rifle them can only end in their destruction. This assertion reduces the question of the *Royal Sovereign's* efficiency to a very narrow compass. If she has to wait for her rifled 300-pounders (or 600-pounders, as the case may be) to be manufactured, then the ship should be at once supplied with steel shot to some extent, however small, in order to render her present armament of smooth-bore guns of some use against the iron coat of an adversary. At the present time there is not one steel shot or shell on board the iron-clad fleet of Her Majesty's navy, which is therefore thus, however efficient may be its power of defence, harmless in powers of offence against any similarly protected adversary.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE.

From the Liverpool Mercury, Aug. 2.

At the Thames Police Court, on Saturday, HOWLAND, one of the summoning officers of the court, reported to Mr. PAGET the result of his inquiries relating to a seaman named GEORGE LA PIERRE. It will be recollected that LA PIERRE's statement was that he went to America as a seaman in the English ship *Universe*, was kidnapped in New-York by crimps, and taken on board the American ship, the *Caroline Nasmith*, in which he was obliged to work as a seaman on the voyage to London without wages and with not any change of clothes. He is a native of Quebec and a British subject. HOWLAND believed that the representations of LA PIERRE were in the main correct. The chief mate of the *Caroline Nasmith* admitted that he had been "Shanghaed" at New-York—meaning that he was brought on board drunk, after being kidnapped. He added that this practice was common there. The seaman complained that he had been taken on board after the vessel got to sea, and that he could not do much work, as he was afflicted with a bad leg. The mate added that he thought there would be a piece of work in England about the way in which the man was taken on board in New-York. HOWLAND afterward saw Capt. COTTER, the master of the *Caroline Nasmith*, who said that he paid $80 to an agent in New-York to bring him a man on board, and that LA PIERRE was a deserter from the ship, and owed him $50. The Captain admitted that it was very probable the seaman had not received any money, but he had nothing to do with that. He asked Capt. COTTER if the seaman had signed any articles of agreement, to which the Captain replied in the affirmative. He asked to see the articles, and the Captain said they were "up town," and he could not see them. HOWLAND, in conclusion, said the seaman was in a wretched plight, and had no change of clothes or linen, and that he had, by direction of the magistrate, provided him with board and lodging at a coffee-house in Stepney. The seaman wanted to reach Liverpool, where his ship, the *Universe*, in which he sailed from England, was lying. His wife was also living there. A society for the protection of sailors, with which the Marquis TOWNSHEND was connected, had sent for the particulars of LA PIERRE's case, and meant to interfere on his behalf. Mr. PAGET said the sailor's case appeared to be a very hard one. He directed HOWLAND to continue his care of the sailor for the present, and he would decide in a few days what was to be done with him.

THE BREMEN WINE CELLAR.

The following account is now running the round of the German press: "The municipal wine-vault of Bremen is the most celebrated in all Germany. One section, called the Rose, from the bronze bas-relief of roses over it, contains the famous Rosenwein, which is now two centuries and a half old. There, six large casks of Rhine wine, Johannisberg, and as many of Hocheimer, were placed in 1624. In the adjacent parts of the same division of the cellar are twelve large casks, bearing the names of the Apostles, and containing wines not less precious, but not so aged by a few years; the wine bearing the name of Judas is considered the best. The other parts of the cellar are occupied with wines of a subsequent growth. By degrees, as a few bottles of Rosenwein are drawn off, the casks are filled up with Apostle wine, and that with some sort still younger, and so on, in such a manner that the different casks are always kept very nearly full. A single bottle of Rosenwein now represents an immense value. A cask of wine containing 1,000 bottles cost, in 1624, 1,206f. Calculating that sum at compound interest with the expense of cellarage, a bottle would positively cost 10,895,232f.; and a glass, or eighth part of a bottle, about 1,361,904f. The Rosenwein and Apostle wines are never sold but to citizens of Bremen. The burgomasters have alone permission to draw a few bottles, and to send them as presents to Sovereigns. A citizen of Bremen may, in case of serious illness, procure a bottle of 20f. on his obtaining the certificate of his doctor and the consent of the municipal council. A poor inhabitant of Bremen may obtain a bottle gratis, after having fulfilled certain formalities. A citizen has also the right of demanding a bottle when he receives any celebrated personage at his house as guest. A bottle of Rosenwein was always sent by the City of Bremen to GOETHE on his fête-day.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—In the Nisi Prius Court at the Manchester Summer Assizes, a few days ago, Mr. H. E. NICHOLSON, under twenty years of age, a traveler for a firm of silk manufacturers, brought an action against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, to recover compensation for injuries sustained in a collision between two trains on the line of the defendants at the Victoria Railway station, and in consequence of their servants' negligence. The collision took place on Oct. 29, last year, and the effects of it on the plaintiff were to render him a cripple for life, and a mere wreck of his former self. The defendants did not deny the negligence of their servants, or the severe injury that had been inflicted on the plaintiff. They merely pleaded mitigation of damages. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £3,000, being £1,000 more than the plaintiff asked for.

The *Sémaphore* of Marseilles relates the following strange story: "A tanner in this city had a few days back, returned from his banker's with a pocketbook containing 10,000 francs in notes. Having to leave his room for a few minutes on business, he placed the pocketbook on a table, but on returning he found that a tame goat, which enjoyed the run of the house, had got it on the ground, torn it open, and was amusing itself with eating the bank notes. It had finished one packet and was about to commence another. The tanner immediately killed the animal, and cutting it open, obtained from its stomach a number of macerated scraps of paper, which he at once deposited at the bank of Marseilles, to be sent to the central establishment, Paris, in order to serve for the identification of the notes, and obtain the reimbursement of the amount."

—An amusing mistake on the part of an illustrated paper in Paris is recorded. A photograph of Baron BEUST, the representative of Germany at the Congress, was to appear, and a sketch of his life was wanted to accompany it. In a Gallery of Contemporaries, the name of BEUST was discovered, and the life transferred to the paper, without the editor observing that, instead of the statesman and minister, he was describing a mineralogist and surveyor of mines. So far from clearing up the mistake, this difference of occupation tended only to magnify it; for on coming to a work which referred purely to mines, the French journalist exclaimed with astonishment, "*Quel homme!* not only a great statesman, but equally great in this department."

—"A melancholy circumstance," says the *Droit*, "was the subject of general conversation at the Bourse on Monday. M. M——, one of the agents de change, committed suicide, a few nights since, by hanging himself from the ring used to suspend the chandelier in the drawing-room of his residence. The unfortunate gentleman had transacted business on Saturday as usual, and in the evening had conducted his wife to the Dieppe railway station, and taken leave of her without evincing any extraordinary emotion. On his return home, he wrote several letters, made his will, and then committed the fatal act, which must be attributed to temporary insanity, as from an examination of his books his pecuniary affairs appear to be in perfect order."

—A scene took place a few evenings since at the open-air concerts in the Champs Elysees between M. MIRES and a M. BAIGNERES. It seems that M. BAIGNERES had for years cut M. MIRES whenever he met him, but, on encountering him at the concert on Thursday, took off his hat. M. MIRES took not the slightest notice and passed on, whereupon M. BAIGNERES went up and asked M. MIRES what he meant, and received the very reasonable reply that, having chosen to discard his (MIRES) acquaintance for years, he considered M. BAIGNERES as a perfect stranger. BAIGNERES on this so far forgot himself as to strike M. MIRES, and a scuffle ensued, both combatants being ejected by the police. There is a talk of a duel as the result of the difficulty.

—Many persons will have been surprised (says the London *Review*) at the sudden popularity of the lately published *Owl*, and its equally sudden extinguishment. Some unpleasant pressure, it is understood, caused that erratic sheet to disappear from the light of day, and now it is rumored that some of the owlets are about to start a larger paper, also of a facetious character, partly news, partly opinion, and at the price of the former sheet, but with an illustration or "cartoon," to use the language of the conductors. It will appear once a fortnight.

— Messrs. MACMILLAN & Co. have in the press a new work entitled, "A Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul, the Apostle," by Dr. VAUGHAN, Vicar of Doncaster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen; "The Bible Word-Book, a Glossary of Old English Bible Words, with Illustrations," by J. EASTWOOD and W. ALDIS WRIGHT; and "A Brief Biographical Dictionary for the Use of Schools and General Readers," by Rev. CHARLES HOLE.

—A few days ago a nurse-maid lost her way on the cliffs of Newquay, Eng., and went close to the edge of the precipitous cliffs when she slipped and fell to the beach below, a distance of 108 feet. Her crinoline expanding with the air, however, so broke the fall that she landed without a scratch or bruise; and although much shaken, was able at once to walk 100 yards and inform her mistress of the occurence.

—The Edinburgh *Courant* states that Her Majesty has intimated her intention to be present at the inauguration of the statue to the late Prince Consort on the North Inch of Perth, about the end of August.

— According to advices from Manila to the 8th of June, 80,000 quintals of tobacco were burned in the Government stores on the night of the 6th of June.

—It is stated on excellent authority that Viscountess PALMERSTON is to be made a Peeress in her own right, with remainder to her son, the Right Hon. W. COOPER.

— A volume of posthumous poems, by the late King of Bavaria, is shortly to leave the press.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—FERNANDO WOOD wrote to the Peoria Convention: "The great body of the Eastern Democracy now speak in but one voice and hold out but one sentiment on this question, and that is in *hostility to the war*, and the determination to accept the proffered offer of a restoration of the Union and Constitution." THOS. H. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, wrote to the same body: "The first grand step in this work of reform should be to stop the war. An armistice would be worth more to the entire country than a thousand battle-fields. This I take to be the splendid mission of the Democracy at the present time, to secure an armistice and make peace! If this is not its mission, then I have mistaken the character of the Democracy, and you may strike my name from the roll."

—Gen. A. C. HARDING has received the Union nomination for Congress in the Fourth District of Illinois. The Union men of the Fourth District of Ohio have nominated Judge WILLIAM LAWRENCE, for Congress, to succeed MCKINLEY, Copperhead. The District last Fall gave BROUGH 5,034 majority. JOHN A. BINGHAM is a candidate for Congress in the Sixteenth District, and it is expected that Judge SPAULDING will be nominated in the Eighteenth, and Gen. GARFIELD in the Nineteenth District. Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO has been nominated in the Thirteenth, and Hon. H. S. BUNDY in the Eleventh District.

—The following officers comprise Gen. SHERIDAN's Staff: Lieut.-Col. James W. Forsyth, Assistant Inspector-General and Chief of Staff; Maj. Fred. C. Newhall, Aid-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Capt. E. B. Parsons, Assistant Adjutant-General; Capt. A. J. McGonnigle, Acting Chief Quartermaster; Capt. Wm. H. Hosac, Acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence; Aids-de-Camp—Capt. W. V. Sheridan, Capt. J. W. C. Moore, Capt. Joseph O'Keffe, Capt. W. B. Crowningshield, First Massachusetts Cavalry; Maj. George A. Forsyth, Eighth Illinois Cavalry.

—A correspondent of the Missouri *Zietung*, an influential German paper at St. Louis, take this ground:

"Sanguine as I have ever been, I must confess to great surprise at the universal popularity of the LINCOLN and JOHNSON ticket. Many gentlemen reported as tinctured with copper, I find outspoken and earnest advocates of Abe and Andy, and for the immediate removal of the great and only cause of disagreement between the people of the North and South—Slavery."

—A pop-corn peddler living at Fitchburgh, Mass., and doing business upon the cars diverging from Groton Junction, by the help of two assistants, sells no less than $5,000 worth, or 100,000 packages a year.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1864.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The situation before Petersburgh a new and deeper interest this morning. The official dispatch from Secretary STANTON, giving the brief but clear dispatches of Gen. GRANT up to Friday evening at 9 o'clock, invest the operations before Petersburgh with great magnitude. Two more serious engagements have been fought. On Thursday evening, the 18th, the rebels came out from their works on the north side of the James and attacked the Tenth Corps, under Gen. BIRNEY, which was in a fortified position. The attack was furious, but was repulsed with very severe loss to the enemy. Gen. BIRNEY says that the loss was not less than one thousand, and adds that the colored troops behaved handsomely. In front of one of the colored regiments eighty-one dead rebels were found. On the morning of the 18th Gen. WARREN's corps moved out of its position to the left, and soon planted itself across the Weldon Railroad, about one mile south of their works. From that point he advanced toward Petersburgh, meeting the enemy as he moved forward. He had considerable fighting during the day, but the loss was light. On Friday evening the rebels came out and made an attack on WARREN's right, with the evident intention of cutting off his connection with the old line in front of Petersburgh. He drove in our pickets and pressed back two of WARREN's divisions, when a severe battle ensued, in which the rebels were driven back and our lines reëstablished. This is the latest news received at the War Department from Gen. GRANT. It is estimated that the rebel loss in the various engagements of last week amount to fully four thousand men.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning all was quiet with Gen. SHERIDAN. A small force of rebel cavalry had occupied Martinsburgh.

Satisfactory intelligence from Gen. SHERMAN, up to 8 o'clock Friday evening, has been received at the War Department.

The reported defeat of Gen. Sheridan is simply a crazy Harrisburgh rumor, without any foundation whatever.

Among the casualties in the battle at Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James River, on the 16th, were Col. CRAIG, of the One-hundred-and-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, who was mortally wounded. Col. OSBORNE, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, was hit in the face. Col. GREGG, brother of Gen. GREGG, commanding a brigade of cavalry, was severely wounded. The Lieutenant-Colonel and Major of the Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Regiment were both wounded. Capt. NOLAN, of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, was killed. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighth Maine Regiment had his arm shot off. Lieut.-Col. PLIMPTON, of the Third New Hampshire, and Maj. WALRATH, of the One-hundred-and-fifteenth New York, were killed. Capt. HOOKER, Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, was badly wounded. The Third New-Hampshire Regiment, which had only five days to serve, lost heavily. All the staff officers of Col. HAWLEY's Brigade, in the Tenth Corps, are reported wounded.

Gen. A. J. SMITH's column continues to operate in Mississippi, with success. On the 13th instant, Gen. SMITH's command, consisting of one brigade of infantry, and two brigades of cavalry, attacked three brigades of Gen. FORREST's rebel command, who held a partially fortified position at Hurricane Creek, Miss., and after a short but sharp engagement, the rebels were dislodged and obliged to retreat, leaving fifty of their dead on the field. Our loss was not over forty killed and wounded.

The *Tallahassee* left Halifax on Saturday morning at 2 o'clock, steering east. At 6 o'clock A. M. the United States steamer *Pontoosuc* arrived in pursuit. She had been detained outside by a fog. She at once started after the pirate.

FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Peruvian*, from Liverpool August 11, and Londonderry Augugt 12, passed Farther Point en route for Quebec at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her news is five days later, though not specially important. Three men had been tried in Liverpool for enlisting men for the Confederate steamer *Rappahannock*. They were found guilty, fined £150 sterling, warned not to repeat the offence, and then liberated on their own recognizances. The little brig *Vision*, bound from New-York to London, was spoken on the 20th of July in lat. 48° 10′, lon. 33° W., and supplied with provisions and water, when she continued on her voyage. The Dano-German question continued to excite considerable discussion.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the engagement near Deep Bottom, on the 16th instant, a very gallant action was performed by H. M. HARDENBURGH, a young private belonging to Company G, Thirty-ninth Illinois Regiment. He charged upon the color-sergeant of the Tenth Alabama Regiment, and, after a hand-to-hand fight, he captured the colors, and brought them off, leaving the rebel sergeant mortally wounded. He presented the colors to Gen. BIRNEY, who complimented him highly for his bravery. Four flags and over four hundred prisoners were captured.

At the late commencement of Middlebury College the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on Rev. MYRON WINSLOW, the American missionary, and author of the "Tamil Lexicon." Dr. WINSLOW received the degree of D. D. from Harvard University a few years ago.

Major-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER passed through Syracuse on the 8th inst., accompanied by his niece, Miss BRAINARD, of Waterloo, and Lieut. WILLIAM V. BURDICK. He was enthusiastically cheered. He has gone to Niagara Falls, and is awaiting orders.

WM. E. DAVIS, correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*, recently captured in Georgia, has been added to the "mess" of JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE and ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, now confined in that Hades on Earth, the Salisbury Penitentiary.

A fair business was transacted in the principal kinds of Produce on Saturday, at in the main former prices. Petroleum, Whisky, Sugars, Coffee, Teas and Wool were in good request and held higher. Freights were inactive, with 545 vessels of all classes in port.

Political Criticism in the Army.

The practice which Gen. MCCLELLAN commenced, by his extraordinary letter to the President from Harrison's Landing, in 1862, and into which other officers have since fallen, of criticising the policy of the Government while in the army, and of resigning and publishing the reasons for their resignations, when any portions of that policy chance to be distateful to them, is one which is thoroughly shocking to soldiers bred in the traditions of old military States. In any European army such epistles as those either of Gen. MCCLELLAN or of Gen. BUELL, would, by the charitable, be considered evidences of lunacy, though most men would set down the penning of them as an act of the grossest insubordination—so gross that hardly any punishment would be too heavy for it. And the reason is very simple.

The essence of military discipline; the very soul of an army—without which it is no longer an army, but an armed mob—is obedience—blind, implicit obedience—and no such thing can exist as long as any man of any rank possesses or claims the right to reason on his orders, to discuss the propriety of obeying them, or to dictate to his superior the nature of the course he ought to follow or avoid. Nobody can prevent a soldier having his opinion about everything that is done, but it has been exacted of him from time immemorial as the first rule of the service, that he shall keep them to himself. "Keep in your stomach, sir," said a drill-sergeant to a recruit. "Stomachs ain't of no use in the army, and besides they're contrary to the articles of war." The same thing may be said of the critical faculty. It is useless in the army. Every man in it were far better without it. Those who are endowed with it had better let it lie dormant. It is mere folly to assert that we can allow its exercise to the General and deny it to the rest of the force. If the General be permitted to give the civil authorities, his own superiors, the benefit of his animadversions upon their manner of performing their own duties, and of appealing, in case his advice is not taken, against the government to the public, nothing but a radical change in human nature would suffice to prevent the rest of the army from following his example. The camp would become a vast debating club, and the efficiency of a regiment or its stay in the field would soon come to depend upon the bias or ability of its favorite stump speakers. These are old and well worn truths, discovered ages ago, and as firmly established in all countries in which standing armies are of old date, as that gunpowder is an explosive compound, or that courage is a military virtue. That there should be any need to reiterate them in America, is due to the happy ignorance in which the country has remained until now of the dangers and exigencies of a large armed force.

But we ought not to say all this without saying at the same time, that the public itself is to blame in no small degree for the tendency of our officers to plunge into political disquisitions while in the field, and to quit the service whenever their orders become disagreeable. If Generals are so frequently politicians, and so often disposed to divide their time between the practice of their own professions and the supervision of the civil administration, the main reason of it is, that we will persist in making every office of high rank a possible candidate for the Presidency. We show to him every time he goes into action, that if he does well, the Democrats, or Republicans, or some party or other, will take him up as its nominee. If he wins a battle, or if any considerable number of people come to the conclusion that for any reason he is capable of winning battles, his political opinions forthwith become of the greatest interest. His friends try to extract confessions of political faith from him at every turn; if he is not affected with the itch for writing letters, and cannot be got to reveal himself, deputations are sent on to cross-examine him, and get out of him, by hook or by crook, what he thinks on this or that point in the policy of the Government. He may, and generally does, know nothing of politics. He may never have studied any political subject in his life. He may be a complete simpleton in all that relates to the science of Government—soldiers often are; but he is nevertheless persuaded by the pack of candidate-hunters who surround him, that the whole country is hanging on his lips, that he alone knows how to save it, and that if he cannot be induced to take charge of the Government, or speak out his mind about it, the nation will go to the dogs. What wonder, if under the influence of such flattering insinuations as these, men of as little political sagacity, men as simple-hearted and as single-minded as soldiers usually are, should often be betrayed into such acts of folly as writing letters of advice to their superiors, or political disquisitions addressed "to whom it may concern." Until the public mends its ways, we must not be too hard on its victims. As long as we persist in regarding the army not simply as the armed force of the nation, but as a school for training Presidents, and in believing that a good soldier is sure to be fit for any other pursuit he may turn to, we must not feel surprised, if we find plenty of officers as foolish as ourselves. It has been the fashion hitherto to put military heroes in the Presidential chair, whenever they could be got; but this was when the army was small and the President's responsibilities comparatively light. With such an army as we have henceforward to maintain, and such a government as we have henceforward to administer, this is a dangerous game, and the nation will do well to think twice before it plays it any more. No Republic has ever yet played it with impunity. There can be no worse school for the statesman of a constitutional country than the army. There is no case on record where a General of the first order has made a good ruler for a free people. We make no exception in favor of WASHINGTON, for his greatest talents were not military.

Vallandigham's Views.

The highest testimony that has lately been given touching the qualifications of Mr. LINCOLN for the Presidential office in the present crisis, has been given by VALLANDIGHAM in the course of his recent address to the Copperheads of Dayton, Ohio. After showing the imperative necessity of nominating a peace candidate at the Chicago Convention, and portraying the evils which would result from the election of a War Democrat, the Copperhead chief frankly declared "that if they wanted a War President, they had as *good a one as they could get* in the person of LINCOLN." "I would as soon," said Mr. V., "be drafted under him as under a War Democrat; and I would agree with ABRAHAM, that it is no time to swop horses while swimming a river." It would be going rather far to infer from this that VALLANDIGHAM and the Copperheads will vote for the reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN, if they cannot effect the nomination of a disunion peace candidate at Chicago; but it is nevertheless a frank admission by the coryphæus of that party, that, in his opinion, Mr. LINCOLN is the best candidate for the Presidential Chair, if the people would have the rebellion crushed, and the integrity of the Union restored. Nay, he virtually avows his belief that the public interests would suffer were a President to be elected who, with none of the advantages derived from experience and acquaintance with affairs, should yet have to tread in the footsteps and pursue the policy of the present Chief Magistrate. He wants a President who would stop the war, withdraw our armies from the South, and proclaim in effect to the Governments of Europe that the North had been defeated in the conflict, and that the time for their recognition of the Confederacy was arrived. He probably thinks, too, that C. L. VALLANDIGHAM would be just the *beau ideal* of a President to carry out this programme; but, lest the delegates to the Chicago Convention should prove so obtuse as not to be able to discover the beauty of his policy, or his superior fitness for the Presidential office, he magnanimously acknowledges beforehand that he esteems his rival, "Old ABE," to be in the second degree most worthy of the honor,—following, in this case, the example of the Grecian admirals, who, after the Persian war, assigned to themselves respectively the *first* rank in merit, but unanimously assigned the next to THEMISTOCLES.

Secession in Secessiondom.

The position in which North Carolina is placed just now by the Secessionist interpreters of the Confederate Constitution, furnishes a very good illustration of the nature and value of the doctrine, that every State may secede when it pleases. It appears that she has a perfect right to secede from the Confederacy—a better one, because more solemnly secured, than she had to secede from the United States; but should she attempt to exercise it, the Confederacy will instantly make war upon her. This act of aggression would of course not be committed *because* she seceded, but because, having seceded, the United States would probably not acknowledge her neutrality, and would still use her territory as a base of operations against the remainder of the rebels. The duty of self-preservation would therefore impose upon the Confederacy an obligation to treat her as an enemy, to march armies into her, seize her strongholds, gather her crops, levy contributions on her towns, drive out her inhabitants, carry off her negroes, and do all other things, if any others there be, which would be necessary to prevent the enemy's deriving any aid or succor from her. So that, secede or not secede, it would be impossible for her to escape sharing in the perils and losses of the war.

When we consider what the object and use of the right of secession really is, it will be seen that the possession of it, under the conditions laid down by the Richmond authorities, is not of any great value. No State is ever likely to leave a confederacy through mere whim. Whenever it does so, it is sure to do so either for the purpose of avoiding losses or burdens, real or imaginary; and the greatest of all losses or burdens are certainly those entailed by war. In times of profound peace, it is difficult to imagine any cause strong enough to drive a State out of a Union with other States, whose institutions are similar to its own. But the time of all others, when the privilege of seceding is likely to be esteemed most valuable, and to be most resorted to, is when the Union is plunged into difficulties. That is just the moment when self-interest most strongly prompts the individual members to escape from the yoke, so as to avoid the expenditure of life and money, and the burden of debt, which remaining in the Union is sure to entail. So much so, indeed, that if the right of withdrawal cannot be exercised at this juncture, it is hard to say what its value is. And yet this is the very time when the members of the Southern Confederacy have least chance of being allowed to exercise it. It appears they will be permitted to secede freely when there is nothing to be gained by seceding, but whenever secession becomes in the least desirable, they must not think of it.

And yet it was for the assertion of this claim that the South went to war. In spite of all the debating we have had about it, it has not been until the continent is drenched in blood that the seceders have found its exact value and its stupendous absurdity. Both to those who desire to remain in the Confederacy and those who desire to leave it, its folly is now made manifest. The loudest defenders of the doctrine are now compelled to acknowledge that its recognition in practice would make the very loosest form of political organization utterly impossible.

Maximilian and the Mexicans.

According to *Galignani* and the *London Times*, MAXIMILIAN is a model Emperor, and the Mexicans a most loyal people.

His Mexican Majesty, if we may credit the correspondent of *Galignani*, is not only courteous and affable to all, but most attentive to the discharge of his public duties. Every morning he arrives in the capital, from the palace of Chapultepec, at 8 o'clock, and occupies himself with state affairs until 6 in the evening. The Regency having left everything in *statu quo*, the elect of NAPOLEON seems to enjoy no sinecure. His first great object is to create a national army; his second to introduce order into the revenue department. For the accomplishment of these objects he has appointed two commissions, one presided over by Gen. BAZIINE, and the other by VELASQUEZ DE LEON, Minister of State. The commission at the head of which Gen. BAZAINE has been placed is charged with the examination of all military questions, the organization of the army, the verification of the titles of all superior and subordinate officers, &c. The commission, of which DE LEON is President is entrusted with the management of the finances, and must contrive to eke out taxes sufficient to meet the demands of the Mexican budget, as the Emperor wishes to reserve the funds arising from the loan for the promotion of works of public utility.

Now, here is a man whose great aim is evidently to create an army, and to invent a revenue,—two essentials to the stability of his Government, but essentials which cannot be obtained without imposing additional burdens on an impoverished and exhausted people. Yet the London *Times* waxes indignant because there are certain skeptics who deny that MAXIMILIAN has won the hearts of these unfortunate Mexicans. It is alike impolitic and erroneous, we are told, to represent the new order of affairs as being distasteful to the mass of the Mexican people. It is admitted, indeed, that not a Mexican, beyond the reach of the French armies, has uttered a syllable favorable to the Hapsburg *régime*. But it must not be thence inferred, argues the *Times*, that the Mexicans are not enamored with the exotic system, since if any individual, out of the range of French protection, had the hardihood to whisper a word in favor of imperialism, he would be instantly shot. This argument, however, can be made to support either side of the question, and cannot, therefore, be regarded as conclusive. For, if it be true that all Mexicans, beyond the reach of French protection, are liable to be shot should they express approbation of the new order of things, it is equally true that no Mexican, within the French lines, dare express himself in favor of republican rule and national independence, without running the risk of suffering the same penalty.

But if the Mexicans are not quite so much in love with Maximilianism as the *Times* affirms, they at least *ought* to be, it seems. That their country has been invaded and their government overthrown are mere petty grievances, hardly worthy of a thought. A form of government under which Brazil has flourished is, we are told, good enough for Mexico. The Mexicans have certainly lost their liberties; an alien despotism has been forced on them; but they have a strong Executive, trade is reviving at their capital and at their principal ports, their customs duties are increasing, and the prospects of British bondholders are not so gloomy as of yore. With such an accumulation of blessings, foreign and domestic, mental and material, would it not be strange were the Mexicans malcontent?

The Peace of Vienna.

The Vienna Conference has achieved a triumph—it has effected a compromise between the Danes and their antagonists—it has induced the belligerents to make peace—it has closed the war—it has solved the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty. Europe has reason to rejoice, as she has escaped for the present from the horrors of a general conflict; but whether either King CHRISTIAN or the Germanic Confederation ought to be equally exultant, seems somewhat doubtful.

By the first article of the preliminaries of peace, recently signed in the Austrian capital, Denmark is stripped of Holstein and Lunenburg, all Schleswig, and such of the Danish isles as belong partly to Schleswig and partly to Jutland; while these Duchies and islands, instead of being ceded to the Bund, are ceded directly to the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia, who are expressly empowered to dispose of said territories as they please. Such is the principal condition of the compromise brought about by the Viennese diplomats, and it can hardly be denied that their London rivals would have eked out better terms both for Denmark and Germany, had they been only permitted. The representatives of the Western Powers would assuredly have secured to King CHRISTIAN so much of Schleswig as is purely Danish, and would unquestionably have taken care that the remainder thereof, together with the other Duchies, should be ceded to the Germanic Confederation, not to Prussia and Austria. The Vienna Conference has in fact dealt rigidly with one belligerent, and reposed undue confidence in the others. It has forced the Danish King to consent to an act which leaves to his kingdom little more than a nominal existence, and destroys his right to his crown. It has made to the monarchs of Austria and Prussia an absolute surrender of provinces which should not have been transferred, save to the Prince of Augustenburg or the Bund. There is a possibility, of course, that the Austrian Emperor and the Prussian King may perpetrate no breach of trust in the present instance, but suffer the Frankfort Diet to dispose of the Duchies as it desires. The recent seizure, however, of the fortress of Rendsburg by WILLIAM with the connivance of his ally, rather indicates that implicit reliance cannot be placed on their good faith; and as the ceded territories are bound to indemnify Austria and Prussia for the expenses of the war, it is by no means improbable that those Powers will insist on holding them as a guarantee for the debt.

But whatever be the intention of the German Powers as regards the disposition of the Duchies, it is certain they will not have much reason ultimately to congratulate themselves on their acquisition. The war which they have been waging against Denmark, was a war in behalf of Germanic nationality. Well, it was successful, and the oppressed Germans of Schleswig and Holstein have been set free. Their emancipators have, however, established a precedent which may be used hereafter in a way which they never contemplated. Have not the nationality and autonomy of the Poles, the Hungarians, and the Venetians, as good a right to be respected and vindicated as those of the Germans of the Duchies? Surely the two monarchs, who rushed so promptly to arms to redress the wrongs of the Schleswig-Holstein Teutons, can have no objection should the French Emperor take it in hand to disenthral other oppressed races. But what will be the political *status* of the Prussian and Austrian monarchs, if the Poles, Hungarians and Venetians be liberated? and what will be the condition of Germany while the war of liberation is being waged? Why, the Prussian and Austrian monarchs, if bereft of their non-German subjects, will be reduced to the *status* of second-rate potentates, and the condition of Germany, while the conflict is being waged, will be that of a country wasted by contending armies. Truly it may be feared that the acquisition of the Danish Duchies will bring small profit to the Great German Powers and the Bund.

Changing an Administration in Times of Peril.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a few reflections upon the dangers attending a change of administration at the crisis of a nation's fate, two pertinent lessons were developed from the histories of Rome and England. By change of administration, it is not intended to assert that the change of *single* members of an administration is dangerous, but such a thorough change as must inevitably, by a somerset of politics, alter the policy of a country. Such a change must eventuate in this country from the election of a Democratic President, because it inevitably involves the installation of a completely new set of men, with new views, interests, and purposes. The overthrow at this moment of the Republican party would be as unhappy an event for freedom as the rebels could desire.

Let us see what a change of administration, exemplified in Russia by the death of its Sovereign, accomplished for FREDERIC at the crisis of his affairs. In Russia, the demise of the Sovereign may exactly correspond to the defeat of a governing President in the United States, for new ideas and a new policy are then likely to follow. We have just witnessed how the present Czar ALEXANDER exactly reversed the views of his father NICHOLAS.

In the Autumn of 1761, military misfortunes threatened to overwhelm the scattered dominions of the Great FREDERIC of Prussia. His diplomatic exertions promised as little fruit as had rewarded his warlike exertions of six years. Suddenly, in January, 1762, the Empress ELIZABETH, of Russia, died. Her death would, as said before, be exactly equivalent to the defeat of LINCOLN. The same would not be irrevocably or eventually the case with the decease of a constitutional sovereign. The ministry might survive and carry out the views of the defunct monarch, or rather their own views. ELIZABETH was deadly opposed to FREDERIC, and, with her mighty assistance, her allies had brought him to extremities. Despondency weighed heavily on the heroic soul of the mighty Prussian. Just so JEFFERSON DAVIS must feel at this period. Imagine what a weight was lifted from FREDERIC's mind by the accession of PETER III. What a flood of sunshine would pour in upon the rebel cabinet by the defeat of LINCOLN—his political decease. With PETER the whole policy of the Russian Court was reversed. From an enemy it became an ally. This would not be the exact result in our own case, but the moral effect would be equivalent. *Prussia was saved.* The Austrians considered FREDERIC's overthrow so certain at the close of 1761 that, weighed down by the enormous expense of carrying their huge armaments, they had disbanded 20,000 or 30,000 men. Even the defection and perfidy of England, always unreliable—England, distant, lethargic and feeble as an ally—could not compare with the sympathy and assistance of Russia, near, active and powerful. Six months after his accession PETER III. was murdered, and his wife mounted his throne. Another enemy was added to the list of FREDERICK's foes. True, she soon became neutral in a great measure, but the effects of her cupidity were immediate. Nevertheless, her action, her determination to reverse the policy of her husband, could do nothing comparatively to undo the respite afforded by the change of policy inaugurated by PETER.

The status of affairs at the end of 1761, no effort in July, 1762, could reëstablish. The moral effect upon Prussia had been an invigorating cordial, which had reanimated the convulsed and dying body of FREDERIC's power. The weight had been lifted from his shoulders—he had been free to act according to the dictates of his sagacity and energy. He was saved, he triumphed, he achieved the independence, he secured the future of Prussia.

So would it be with the South if a Democratic President should be elected this Fall. Whatever might be his personal views, he could not regulate the action of his party, and his very election would be equivalent to a new levy for the South. He might, eventually, be compelled to take the right ground, but there would be that four months of doubt as to his policy between his election and inauguration; that six months between his election and the efficient working of the new administration.

The election of a Democratic President would give a new lease of life to the rebel government, and a new lease of life might assure a recuperation and triumph. Shall we accord an exhausted foe such a chance? Shall we raise up the assassin to strike a last despairing blow at our national existence? American people, reflect upon such a terrible experiment, before you, by a change of Administration, arm the South anew.

If there is any force in the putting together of the facts, and the arguments deduced from them, in the preceding and present articles, they are entitled to the more weight, inasmuch as the writer feels that many would say that personally he has no cause to support the present Administration, having experienced great injustice from it. This, however, is no time for personal feeling or animosities. The sole question is whether the Administration represents the policy necessary to the safety of the country or not. If it does, and the writer believes that it does, then private rancor, prejudice and resentment must all be swallowed up in devotion to the good of the country. All lesser motives should merge in the greater motive, patriotism, and it is love of country induces me to make this appeal to my fellow-countrymen.

ANCHOR.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

THE PIRATE LEAVES HALIFAX.

The Federal Steamer Pontoosuck in Pursuit.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, Aug. 20.

The pirate *Tallahassee* sailed from this port at 2 o'clock this morning, going eastward.

The Federal war-steamer *Pontoosuck* arrived here at 6 o'clock this morning, having been detained by a fog. She will sail immediately in pursuit.

Another American war-steamer is signaled in the west.

More About the Vessels Destroyed.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The following is a list of the vessels destroyed by the *Tallahassee*:

SHIPS—*Atlantic, Adriatic* and *James Littlefield*.

BARKS—*Bay State, Glenalvon, P. C. Alexander*.

BRIG—*Billow*.

SCHOONERS—*Sarah A. Boyce, Carrie Estelle, A. Richards, Spokane, Lamont Dupont, Henry Hoffe, Howard, Flora, Restless, Caroline, North America, Pearl, Sarah Louisa, Magenta, Josiah Ashone*.

PILOT BOATS—*James Funk* and *William Bell*.

The following vessels were captured and bonded by the *Tallahassee*:

Bark *Suliote*; brig *Neri*: schooners *Carroll, R. E. Parker, S. B. Harris* and *Leopard*.

The Pilot-boat James Funk and the Tallahassee.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Aug. 20.

The British brig *James Crow*, at this port from Liverpool, makes the following report:

"On the night of the 18th inst. spoke a yacht or pilot-boat, who made earnest inquiries if we had seen a steamer with one mast, giving a full description of the *Tallahassee*. The boat was no doubt the New-York pilot-boat *James Funk*, before reported captured."

Congressional Excursion Party.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Saturday, Aug. 20.

American residents with their ladies, and distinguished officials and Provincials, invited the Congressional party to an excursion to Shediac, in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, over the European and North American Railway, being the terminus thereof. A dinner was provided at Shediac and the party visited Point Ducheuse, the jumping-off place of the "Way Down East," returning to St. John in time for tea. At the depot Hon. Mr. PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire, returned thanks for the party, and three cheers were given for the Provincial Government, three for the European and North American Railway, three for American residents, and three for St. John ladies. Hon. S. L. TILLEY, Provincial Secretary, returned thanks on behalf of St. John, and the St. John people gave three cheers for the Queen, three for President LINCOLN, and three for the guests. The Congressional party concluded by singing "God save the Queen."

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Aug. 19.

The mail steamer *Keyport* arrived at Old Point, at 5 o'clock P. M., from City Point, and reports heavy firing in the direction of the Canal, last night, from 11 to 3 o'clock; no particulars.

The hospital steamer *Wyoming* (in charge of Dr. ELLIOTT,) came from Deep Bottom, yesterday afternoon, with fifty-one wounded soldiers and Lieut. AMOS COLBURN, Second New-Hampshire, and Adjt. CARRUTHERS, Ninety seventh Pennsylvania.

The schooner *Alabama*, sunk in the storm of the 22d February last, has been raised by the wreckers, (BALDWIN & Co.,) under the superintendence of Capt. ABBEL.

No arrival from James River, to-day, 4 A. M.

From Roanoke Island.

ROANOKE ISLAND, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Capt. ELLIS, formerly of the United States Navy, is now in command of the rebel ram *Albermarle*. Capt. MOFFATT, the former Commander, is now in command of the rebel steamer *Coquet*, and has just run the blockade at Wilmington, loaded with cotton.

Fifteen thousand pounds sugar were received recently at South Mills, N. C., by rebel agents, and conveyed to Weldon, N. C., via Edenton.

Deaths in Hampton Hospital.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, August 19.

The following deaths occurred in Hampton Hospital since my last report:

Jas G D Craig 5 N J Bat.
G E Holton 4 Mass Cav.
Wm Williams 142 Ohio.
Lemuel Garwood 133 Ohio.
John S Deering 1 D C Cav.
J Hively 5 Pa Cav.
Lander Wilson 148 N Y.
Hershal Franklin 13 N Y Art.
Mark L Wilson 163 Ohio.
Henry Bordage 169 N Y.
L Thomas 85 Pa.
Wm Beardsley 29 Conn.
Wm N Moore Signal Corps.
Jacob Setons 143 Ohio.
Jas M McDonald 143 Ohio.
Hiram Weiser 27 Mass.
Jas W Moody 11 Me.
Wm Evans 10 Conn.
F Hutchingson 142 N Y.
Wm Read 134 Ohio.
Jas Spell 10 N Y Art.
Benj Scott 10 U S Col.
Cyrus A Allen 6 Ct.

Fire at New-Haven, Conn.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Aug. 20.

The large four-story carriage manufactory of Messrs. DUNHAM & BOOTH, corner of Chapel and Hamilton streets, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss on the building and stock was forty thousand dollars, and the insurance on the same fifteen thousand.

Messrs. M. & T. SOULE, machinists, occupied the first story of the building, and also sustained a heavy loss of stock.

Launch of the Iron Transport Winnepec.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 20.

The United States iron-transport *Winnepec* was successfully launched to-day from the Loring Iron-works, in South Boston.

From Matamoras.

The bark *Daniel*, Capt. SPEARWATER, arrived this morning from Matamoras, bringing dates to July 16. The news is unimportant. CORTINA, with a force variously estimated, was somewhere near Vitoria; report said he had met the French and beaten them. Col. CORTINA, brother to the Governor, was in command of the city of Matamoras, and everything was quiet. Business was very dull and the market overstocked with goods of every kind. Cotton was scarce and high. It was rumored that Brownsville would be evacuated in a few days.

DEATH FROM BRANDY DRINKING.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest on Friday on the body of MARY A. MCGREEVY, aged about six years, living with her parents at No. 366 Tenth-street, who died from the effects of drinking six cents worth of a liquid which was termed brandy. Her parents had been in the habit of sending her to the corner store for the purpose of obtaining small quantities of liquor. A day or two since the child took six cents, went to the store, bought a cup of brandy, and, without her parents' knowledge, drank the whole of it. The result was, death in a short time after.

FARRAGUT'S OPERATIONS.

Additional Particulars of the Capture of Forts Gaines and Powell—The Passage by the Forts.

We have received by way of Cairo New-Orleans papers to the afternoon of Aug. 10. They furnish us some additional interesting particulars of operations below Mobile.

THE PASSAGE BY THE FORTS.

From the Era, Aug. 9.

The 5th of August was indeed an eventful day in Mobile Bay, and if in giving the subjoined account of those events, we republish some things already given to our readers, they will excuse the repetition:

THE FIGHT.

At 6:30 o'clock all the vessels had formed in line, the *Brooklyn* taking the lead. The flagship—the *Hartford*—made signal to close up, and the monitors were steaming out of Pelican Pass to join in the engagement. The *Tecumseh* was the first to open fire on Fort Morgan. The rebel steamers—four in number—were lying behind the fort, with a full head of steam on, ready for action. The wind and weather at this time were favorable for our forces. At nineteen minutes past 7 o'clock Fort Morgan opened the general engagement by firing the first shot, which proved entirely harmless. The fight then became general.

At forty-two minutes past seven the *Hartford* having obtained the lead, opened the first broadside, followed immediately by broadsides from the *Brooklyn* and *Richmond*, completely silencing the guns of the fort for about ten minutes.

THE TORPEDOES.

The rebels had constructed a line of torpedoes on the side of the channel farthest from the fort, no doubt thinking that our vessels would keep as far from the fort as possible in passing it. Connected with these torpedoes were galvanic wires on board of the rebel vessels lying behind the fort. The *Tecumseh* taking the course that the rebels expected all our vessels would take, was blown up and destroyed, carrying down with her the brave Capt. CRAVEN and most of the gallant officers and crew attached to his vessel.

On board of the *Tecumseh* were the engineer and ensign of the *Owasco*. They had been sent on board the day before the fight. The latter had a presentiment of his fate and bade farewell to his comrades on the *Owasco*, when he was leaving them, telling them that he should see them no more.

THE FIGHT WITH THE REBEL VESSELS.

The other vessels of our fleet keeping nearer the fort avoided the torpedoes, and the rebel vessels being thus foiled in the intended destruction of our vessels by this means, were forced to come out from their positions behind the forts and give battle to our fleet. They made boldly out across the bows of the *Brooklyn* and *Hartford*, and their consorts the *Metacomet* and *Octorora*, pouring in a roaring and destructive fire. One shell from the after pivot-gun of the rebel gunboat *Morgan* entered the bow of the *Metacomet*, doing a good deal of damage to the vessel, and causing some loss of life. Another shell entered, and bursting in the yeoman's storeroom, set fire to a barrel of oil. This caused some safety of the *Metacomet*, and she was cut loose from the *Hartford*.

A shell from the pivot-gun of the *Morgan* swept away one-half of the gun's crew from a gun mounted on the forecastle of the *Hartford*.

Another shell from Fort Morgan entered the cabin through the side of the ship, and the force being expended, fell harmlessly on the sofa and was found there after the engagement.

At nineteen minutes after 8 o'clock our fleet passed inside, out of range of the fort. At half past 9 our fleet attacked the rebel fleet and water battery—silencing the battery, and capturing the rebel ram *Tennessee* and gunboat *Selma*, together with their officers and crew, Admiral BUCHANAN being among the number. It was said that this would-be Admiral was very much annoyed because he had to go into the fight *without shaving*. It may be that he now considers himself *shaved* by going into the fight. It is also said that he expresses great regret at not being able to capture the brave old American sailor, FARRAGUT, for whom he expresses a great dislike, because he is a genuine Admiral and a true-hearted American. Be this as it may, Admiral FARRAGUT is too much of a man and an officer to misuse this gray-headed sinner, now it is in his power to do so.

The capture of the *Tennessee* and *Selma* ended the fighting for this day, our fleet coming to anchor up the bay.

A steamer came down from Mobile loaded with passengers, many of whom were ladies, anxious to see the fight, and anticipating an easy victory for their vaunted Admiral and his terrible ram, together with their gunboats and forts, and other little arrangements in the way of dreadful torpedoes. They had an inkling that our fleet was coming, and had dropped down with the confident expectation of seeing it fall an easy prey to the terrible BUCHANAN. This steamer, with its precious cargo of rebels, had taken refuge under the shade of Fort Morgan, but when our fleet made its appearance, it was thought advisable to leave there, and she steamed up the bay to a very respectful distance from the scene of the coming conflict, and out of harm's way. After the battle had been fought, and the smoke of battle cleared away, this pleasure-seeking vessel had disappeared—vamosed, no doubt, for Mobile, to convey the sad tidings of the fate of their fiery Admiral and his terrible fleet of gunboats, rams, forts, torpedoes, &c.

OVER VALIANT.

Admiral BUCHANAN tells a story of his lieutenant, who, looking into the open port of the *Chickasaw*, sang out: "Fire, you d—d Yankee, fire!" When the Yankee replied: "Aye, aye, sir," and pulling the lanyard, sent an 11-inch shell whizzing into the open port of the *Tennessee*, killing the over-valiant lieutenant and several others.

THE PHILLIPPE.

The destruction of this vessel was at first somewhat of a mystery, but we are now enabled to lay before our readers an authentic account of her destruction. Her captain, who was attempting to accomplish a feat which, if he had been successful, would have immortalized his name and formed a bright chapter in the annals of the naval history of our country—was lost in attempting to run the gauntlet half an hour later than the fleet. When opposite the fort the guns opened upon her, and in three fathoms water she attempted to turn back and run out again, when she struck on a sand-bar. The splendid artillery firing from Fort Morgan soon riddled her, piercing her boiler, and completely disabling her. Two men were killed, another badly scalded, and one wounded. One shot passed in one door of the pilot-house, and out of the other, the house being empty at the time. But a moment before a number of officers were in there. Officers and crew took to boats with the wounded, and made for the tug *Buckhorn*, under a steady fire from Fort Morgan. Capt. SAUGERS was urged to this daring feat by suggestions of officers of high rank, and if he had been successful in its accomplishment, it would have afforded him glory enough for a lifetime. As it is, he has lost his vessel. She was boarded and fired by the rebels from one of their gunboats.

THE PRISONERS' SENTIMENTS.

Rebel prisoners, it is stated, said they were willing and anxious to fight under the old flag, and were put to work on our vessels at Pensacola at once. This is a pretty fair evidence of the feeling among the enemy.

OFF FOR PENSACOLA.

On the morning of the 6th, at about 7 o'clock, the *Metacomet* came out under a flag of truce, bringing between sixty and seventy of the severely wounded from the fleet. Among them were a large number of rebels. The *Metacomet*, accompanied by the *Tennessee*, then sailed for Pensacola, and arrived there on the same day. On arriving there the wounded were taken to the hospital.

ATTEMPT TO RECAPTURE BUCHANAN.

On Sunday morning, the 7th, about 2 o'clock, a rebel raid was made on the Pensacola Navy-yard, and an attempt made to recapture BUCHANAN and his staff, which proved a failure. Fortunately, some 500 of the Second Maine Cavalry had but a short time before been landed from a United States transport, and were stationed in the Navy-yard. There were also two vessels guarding the Bayou just back of the Navy-Yard, and they assisted in repelling the attack of the rebels by shelling the woods in the vicinity of where they were concealed. A signal-rocket was sent up which caused the vessels lying at the Navy-yard to beat to quarters, and preparations were rapidly made to meet the attack of the enemy, which was soon made and repulsed.

When the *Tennessee* left it had not been ascertained what loss had been sustained on either side by this raid.

The *Tennessee* left Pensacola on the morning of the 7th, at 6 o'clock, with a number of the convalescent sick who had been taken from the hospital there to make room for the wounded brought from Mobile Bay by the *Metacomet*. She crossed the bar at the Southwest Pass at fifteen minutes past 9 o'clock, on Sunday night, and arrived in New-Orleans on Monday morning at 8 o'clock, making the run from Pensacola in twenty-six hours, including stoppages.

THE SURRENDER OF FORT GAINES.

From the Times, Aug. 10.

We have received the following additional particulars of the surrender of Fort Gaines, through the kindness of an officer of the fleet, who arrived in the city this morning:

Fort Gaines capitulated at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, (the 8th,) when a portion of Gen. GRANGER's forces marched into the fortifications, and the Stars and Stripes were flung to the breeze.

The articles of capitulation were signed on the evening of the 7th by Admiral FARRAGUT and Gen. GRANGER, on the part of the Union forces, and by Col. ANDERSON, commanding Fort Gaines.

Eight hundred and eighteen prisoners were surrendered with the fort, twenty-four pieces of ordnance, including some fine rifled guns, and one thousand stand of arms; also, a large supply of provisions and ammunition.

On the afternoon of the 6th the fort was shelled for half an hour by the monitor *Chickasaw*, Capt. PERKINS, which elicited only two shots from the rebels, neither of which struck the monitor. One of the *Chickasaw's* shells exploded on the glacis of the fort, killing two men.

The rebel gunboat *Selma* was fought finely. The rebel gunboat *Gaines* was so badly damaged that she sunk under the guns of Fort Morgan. The rumor that one of the rebel vessels had succeeded in getting out by the bay is incorrect. Those that were not sunk or captured escaped to Mobile.

Col. ANDERSON remarked to our officers, that when he saw the gunboats pass the forts he knew it was all up with him. The rebel defences on the harbor side were very weak, having been constructed with a view to a strong defence on the land side.

Admiral BUCHANAN is now at Pensacola Hospital. It is expected that his leg will be saved.

The *Tennessee* is immensely powerful. Her armament consists of six 7-inch rifled guns.

The gunboats *Bienville*, *Genessee* and *Sebago* are on their way to New-Orleans with the prisoners.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY GEN. CANBY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION WEST MISSISSIPPI,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 9, 1864.

Report has just been received that the old flag floats over Fort Gaines, the entire garrison having surrendered to the combined forces of the army and navy Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

By this surrender we have captured eight hundred and eighteen prisoners of war, including forty-six commissioned officers, twenty-six guns, a large amount of ordnance stores and ammunition, and subsistence stores for a garrison of eight hundred men for twelve months.

The surrender was unconditional and complete.

Fort Powell was evacuated and dismantled on the night of the 5th inst., the garrison escaping to Cedar Point, but leaving all the guns, eighteen in number, in excellent condition for immediate service.

The steamer *Morgan* has not gone to sea, as reported, but has gone up the bay in the direction of the city.

The other rebel gunboat *Gaines* has been destroyed by the rebels themselves.

The *Tennessee* will be in complete order in a few days, and fit for duty on the right side.

A national salute will be fired on the levee at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

E. R. S. CANBY, Major-General.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Times, Aug. 10.

The United States steamers *Dauphine*, *Sebago*, and *Genessee*, with the prisoners of war captured by the surrender of Fort Gaines, in Mobile Bay, have arrived.

The *Dauphine* is lying out in the river, opposite the Custom-house; the *Sebago* is lying at the wharf, opposite the Lower Cotton Press, in the Third District, and the *Genessee* is opposite the Fourth District.

The men as a general thing are said to be heartily sick of the war, and consider the rebellion a complete failure. A number, we are informed, have taken the oath of allegiance, and many others will doubtless do so rather than reënter the service of those who have caused them to suffer so much and so uselessly.

THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA.

Capt. Winslow's Detailed Report of the Action.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP KEARSARGE,
ENGLISH CHANNEL, July 30, 1864.

SIR: In obedience to instructions of the Department, I have the honor to make the following supplementary report of the action between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*:

On the morning of the 19th ult., the day being fine, with a hazy atmosphere, wind moderate from the westward, with little sea, the position of the *Kearsarge* at 10 o'clock was near the buoy which marks the line of shoals to the eastward of Cherbourg, and distant about three miles from the eastern entrance, which bore to the southward and westward. At twenty minutes after 10 o'clock the *Alabama* was descried coming out of the western entrance, accompanied by the *Couronne* (iron-clad.) I had, in an interview with the Admiral of Cherbourg, assured him that, in the event of an action occurring with the *Alabama*, the position of the ships would be so far off shore that no questions could be advanced about the line of jurisdiction. Accordingly, to perfect this object, and with the double purpose of drawing the *Alabama* so far off shore that, if disabled, she could not return, I directed the ship's head seaward and cleared for action, with the battery pivoted to starboard. Having attained a point about seven miles from the shore, the head of the *Kearsarge* was turned short around, and the ship steered directly for the *Alabama*, my purpose being to run her down, or, if circumstances did not warrant it, to close in with her.

Hardly had the *Kearsarge* come round before the *Alabama* sheered, presented her starboard battery and slowed her engines. On approaching her at long range of about a mile, she opened her full broadside, the shot cutting some of our rigging and going over and alongside of us.

Immediately I ordered more speed; but in two minutes the *Alabama* had loaded and again fired another broadside, and following it with a third, without damaging us except in rigging.

We had now arrived within about nine hundred yards of her, and I was apprehensive that another broadside—nearly raking as it was—would prove disastrous. Accordingly I ordered the *Kearsarge* sheered, and opened on the *Alabama*. The position of the vessels was now broadside and broadside; but it was soon apparent that Capt. SEMMES did not seek close action. I became then fearful lest after some fighting, that he would again make for the shore. To defeat this I determined to keep full speed on, and with a port helm to run under the stern of the *Alabama* and rake her, if he did not prevent it by sheering and keeping his broadside to us. He adopted this mode as a preventive, and as a consequence the *Alabama* was forced with a full head of steam into a circular track during the engagement.

The effect of this measure was such that at the last of the action, when the *Alabama* would have made off, she was near five miles from the shore, and, had the action continued from the first in parrallel lines, with her head in shore, the line of jurisdiction would no doubt have been reached. The firing of the *Alabama* from the first was rapid and wild; toward the close of the action her firing became better. Our men, who had been cautioned against firing rapidly without direct aim, were much more deliberate; and the instructions given to point the heavy guns below rather than above the water line, and clear the deck with lighter ones, was fully observed.

I had endeavored, with a port helm, to close in with the *Alabama*; but it was not until just before the close of the action that we were in position to use grape. This was avoided, however, by her surrender. The effect of the training of our men was evident; nearly every shot from our guns was telling fearfully on the *Alabama*, and on the seventh rotation in the circular track she winded, setting fore-trysail and two jibs, with head in shore. Her speed was now retarded, and by winding her port broadside was presented to us, with only two guns bearing; and having been able, as I learned afterwards, to shift cover but one. I now saw that she was at our mercy, and a few more guns well directed brought down her flag. I was unable to ascertain whether it had been hauled down or shot away; but, a white flag having been displayed over the stern, our fire was reserved. Two minutes had not more than elapsed before she again opened on us with the two guns on the port side. This drew our fire again, and the *Kearsarge* was immediately steamed ahead and laid across her bows for raking. The white flag was still flying, and our fire was again reserved. Shortly after this her boats were seen to be lowering, and an officer in one of them came alongside, and informed us the ship had surrendered, and was fast sinking. In twenty minutes from this time the *Alabama* went down, her mainmast, which had been shot, breaking near the head as she sunk, and her bow rising high out of the water as her stern rapidly settled.

The fire of the *Alabama*, although it is stated she discharged three hundred and seventy or more shell and shot, was not of serious damage to the *Kearsarge*.

Some thirteen or fourteen of them had taken effect in and about the hull, and sixteen or seventeen about the masts and rigging. The casualties were small, only three persons having been wounded; yet it is a matter of surprise that so few were injured, considering the number of projectiles that came aboard. The shot passed through the ports in which the thirty-twos were placed, with men thickly stationed around them, one taking effect in the hammock netting, and the other going through the port on the opposite side; yet no one was hit, the Captain of one of the guns being only knocked down by the wind of the shot, as supposed.

The fire of the *Kearsarge*, although only one hundred and seventy-three projectiles had been discharged, according to the prisoners' accounts, was terrific. One shot alone had killed and wounded eighteen men and disabled a gun. Another had entered the coal bunkers, exploding and completely blocking up the engine room; and Capt. SEMMES states that shot and shell had taken effect in the sides of his vessel, tearing large holes by explosion, and his men were everywhere knocked down.

Of the casualties in the *Alabama* no correct account can be given. One hundred and fifteen persons reached the shore, either in England or France, after the action. It is known that the *Alabama* carried a crew, officers and men, of about one hundred and fifty, into Cherbourg, and that while in the Southern ocean her complement was about one hundred and seventy; but desertions had reduced this complement. The prisoners state that a number of men came on board at Cherbourg, and the night before the action boats were going to and fro, and in the morning strange men were seen, who were stationed as captains of the guns. Among these there was one Lieutenant (SINCLAIR) who joined her in Cherbourg.

The *Alabama* had been five days in preparation. She had taken in three hundred and fifty tons of coal, which brought her down in the water. The *Kearsarge* had only one hundred and twenty tons in; but as an offset to this her sheet-chains were stowed outside, stopped up and down, as an additional preventive and protection to her more empty bunkers.

The number of the crew of the *Kearsarge*, including officers and sick men, was one hundred and sixty-three, and her battery numbered seven guns—two eleven-inch, one thirty-pounder rifle, and four light thirty-two-pounder guns.

The battery of the *Alabama* numbered eight guns—one heavy sixty-eight, of nine thousand pounds; one one hundred and ten-pounder rifle, and six heavy thirty-two-pounder guns.

In the engagement the *Alabama* fought seven guns and the *Kearsarge* five, both exercising the starboard battery, until the *Alabama* winded, using then her port side with one gun, and another shifted over.

The collateral events connected with this action have already been laid before the Department.

I inclose a diagram, showing the track which was described during the engagement by the rotary course of the vessels.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JNO. A. WINSLOW, Captain.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Obituary.

REV. DR. WINSLOW.

Rev. Dr. HUBBARD WINSLOW, the author and clergyman, whose death we have lately announced, was born in Vermont near the commencement of this century, and came by direct line of descent from the *Mayflower* WINSLOWS. Both of Mr. WINSLOW's brothers, Rev. MYRON WINSLOW, D. D., LL. D., of India, and the late Dr. WINSLOW, of the Sanitary Commission, have made themselves eminent in their callings. HUBBARD WINSLOW graduated with promise at Yale College, and entered the ministry of the Congregational Church. He soon rose to a high degree of eminence as a preacher. In 1831-2 his first volume, entitled "Doctrine of the Trinity," was published. It was at a time when the public mind was deeply engrossed by the contests in New England between the Unitarian and Trinitarian parties. This work found its way over the ocean and was read by Dr. CHALMERS, who called it the ablest treatises on that topic that had then appeared. Mr. WINSLOW was then settled in Dover, N. H.; but when old Dr. LYMAN BEECHER left Boston in 1832, his mantle unanimously fell upon the young and rising minister. A successful pastorate of twelve years in Boston gave Mr. WINSLOW a wide reputation, both as a preacher and writer. The church numbered several of the most influential citizens of Boston, and its growing strength repeatedly colonized sister churches. A large part of Dr. WINSLOW's time and labor was given to the welfare of young men, and his *Young Men's Aid*, has been read by hundreds of thousands of young men. Reprinted in England, it found a ready and an immense sale. Mr. WINSLOW's partiality for philosophy led him to devote much time to that department of study. He published several philosophical tracts, and wrote largely for the reviews.

The educational reforms of the day received much care and study from Mr. WINSLOW. For many years he was prominent in the management of the public school system, and acted as trustee of several institutions and colleges. To benefit the cause he undertook a voyage to Europe in 1840, as well as to recruit his health. He visited the leading schools of Europe, in company with several eminent men, and gained much useful information. In 1853-4 he was again there for the same and other reasons. For nine years he had the charge of the Beacon Hill School for Young Ladies, in Boston. It was also known as the Mount Vernon School. The works which he gave to the public still further increased his reputation. He published about this time and during the years of his labor in Boston, among other books, the *Philosophy of the Mind*, which has passed through several large editions, followed by his *Moral Philosophy* which was published by the APPLETONS. Both of these volumes received the approval of our mature scholars, and were generally received as standard text-books everywhere. *Social and Civil Duties*, *Christian Doctrine*, *Mode of Baptism*, etc., were favorably received by the public. Practical works, like *Aids to Self-Examination*, which he issued from time to time, had great influence. The last-named book was published by tens of thousands in this and other lands. The last work of his pen, *The Hidden Life*, was published a year or two since by the American Tract Society.

The last pastoral charge of Dr. WINSLOW was at Geneva, in this State, a few years ago, where he built up a large and flourishing society. But the winter air of the interior compelled him to remove to this city, where he resided at the time of his death. Wherever he ministered his efforts were abundantly blessed with good results. Many will remember him as the kind and faithful pastor, as well as the earnest, eloquent, and able preacher. As a theologian and metaphysician, he takes rank among our first and ablest thinkers, and he had distinguished himself in the various departments of learning by his long and useful labors.

COL. A. D. STREIGHT.

Col. A. D. STREIGHT, of Indiana, whose death in a recent engagement near Chattanooga, is reported by telegraph, entered the cavalry service of the United States in 1862. He took an active part in the campaign of that year, which resulted in releasing the States of Kentucky and Tennessee from the military power of the rebels. In the Spring of 1863 he was sent from Nashville, Tennessee, at the head of 2,000 men, on a grand raid into Georgia. His command was attacked by a largely superior rebel force under FORREST, and after a determined running fight of a week, Col. STREIGHT was compelled to surrender when near Rome, in Georgia. The romantic details of his subsequent escape from the Libby prison, in Richmond, are well known to the public. Col. STREIGHT earned reputation for coolness and judgment, and was considered one of the bravest officers in the service.

LETTER FROM THE COUNTRY.

End of the Drouth—Copious Rains—Boat Races—Business in Poughkeepsie.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The "backbone of Summer" is broken, by the cessation of the drouth, copious rains, and the introduction of cool mornings and evenings. Everybody in the country is amused that butter should have reached the unwarrantable sum of fifty cents per pound! At such a price, even the rich can hardly afford to have "both sides of their bread buttered," and as to the poor, they will have to go without it, or originate substitutes, as they now do, in the use of "rye" for the pure Mocha." It is a day of contrivance and economy in some directions, and most wasteful extravagance and profligate expenditure in others. The refreshing rains which have recently fallen, and which come down in gentle showers as I write, have wonderfully revived vegetation. Millions of dollars in corn, potatoes, small fruits and vegetables, and the pastures and mowing lots will be saved, and the prices of all these articles of consumption kept at a fair standard of value. Butter and milk rose with the drouth. Why should they not as promptly fall with the rejuvenated pastures and the overflowing milk pail? Yes, *why* should they not?

Poughkeepsie is annually, or semi-annually, *cursed* with boat-races. Not that there is anything necessarily vicious or demoralizing in this delightful aquatic exercise; neither is there in the testing the speed of high-trained or pure-blooded horses. But, somehow, both of these sports collect together the lowest elements—the very dregs, or sediment of society. Pickpockets, thieves, gamblers, drunkards, and the very worst class of coarse ruffians and unmitigated, beastly, bloated, blear-eyed blackguards, seem to congregate on all such occasions. The opportunity of *betting*, and thus making money in any way rather than by honest industry, is the prompting motive; hence the nuisance of races, whether by man or beast. A boat-race, similar to one of last year, has been in preparation on the Hudson, opposite this city, for some weeks. Yesterday was the day appointed, but it failed, from some cause. It gathered a class of rowdies and ruffians here which have required an extra police and fresh precautions of watch-owners and housekeepers to save themselves from thieves and burglars. The low grog-shops have been crowded with these wretches, the quiet streets disturbed by their outcries and quarrels, and the newspapers, who have encouraged these races, filled with denunciations of their ruffianism and rascality.

In a recent letter in your paper from this city, some details of the extensive educational institutions here were given, and, among others, the "Vassar Female College." The name was spelt by your compositors in every variety of way, except the right, implying (even if the writing was obscure) that this noble benefaction of $400,000 had never been heard of before. Aside from education, Poughkeepsie has some extensive business and manufacturing establishments, such as large iron furnaces, carpet and carriage factories, machine shops, and two great shops for making reaping and mowing machines. Much of the produce of this magnificent Dutchess County is brought here for transhipment to New-York. Trade is extensive, the stores large, and business active, as may be seen by the fact that there are six banks in Poughkeepsie. W. A.

Excitement in Morristown, N. J.

TWO SURGEONS ARRESTED FOR BRANDING.

From the Newark Advertiser, Aug. 19.

Great excitement was produced in Morristown, yesterday, by the exposure of an extraordinary practice on the part of the Examining Surgeons of the Board of Enrollment, in branding rejected candidates for military service, by marking their backs with an indelible ink, made of lunar caustic, (nitrate of silver,) in the form of a cross. Rumors of such proceedings were current for several days, but were not fully believed till yesterday, when one of the men so marked, C—— BEACH, of Rockaway, exhibited his back to a crowd at DRAKE's Hotel. It seems that BEACH had been drafted, examined by Dr. WHITTINGHAM, who pronounced him fit for military duty, and held to service—the usual time being allowed him to procure a substitute or pay $300 commutation. His township, in the meantime, offered a bounty of $400 for volunteers for one year, and BEACH concluded to pay his $300 commutation fee, as was his privilege, and then volunteer for one year—intending thus to make $100 by the operation. Upon being examined the second time, however, by the same surgeon, on Monday last, he was rejected as a volunteer, and branded with a large cross upon his back, the longest mark being about four inches in length, the shortest over three inches, and each half an inch in width.

This revelation produced an excitement among the indignant people, the friends of BEACH threatened Dr. W. with personal violence, and finally the matter was placed in the hands of JACOB VANATTA, Esq., for legal prosecution, the plaintiff demanding $10,000 damages. A warrant was at once procured for the arrest of the doctor, but upon his arrival in Morristown by the morning train, he was met at the depot by his clerk, and informed of the state of the public mind, whereupon he immediately retraced his steps and walked upon the railroad track toward Madison, near which place he was discovered and arrested between 11 and 12 o'clock. He was taken to Morristown, and offered release on bail in the sum of $4,000, but popular excitement being so great, no person ventured to offer the necessary surety, and he was consequently locked up in the County Jail.

In the afternoon Dr. F. N. BENNET, of Orange, an assistant of Dr. WHITTINGHAM, was also arrested at the depot, as he was about leaving the place, on a similar charge. He is complained of by MICHAEL LAPSLEY, of Orange, who appeared for examination with a view to volunteering, but being rejected was branded with a cross upon his back. Several others have also been branded in a similar manner, and the practice is said to have stopped the progress of volunteering, which was rapidly going on in Orange. The arrest of the above surgeons having been announced in Orange, several gentlemen proceeded to Morristown in the evening, and succeeded in procuring the parole of the surgeons until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when they will probably be released on bail.

ARREST OF A SCHOOL-TEACHER FOR PERJURY.

In addition to the above arrests made at Morristown yesterday, LAWRENCE GANNON, teacher of the Catholic school at Orange, was also taken into custody for attempting to evade the draft. Upon the late supplemental draft GANNON was drawn among others, but he appeared before the Board of Enrollment, made affidavit that he was an alien, had never voted in the United States, and therefore claimed exemption. His statements were believed, and the exemption granted; but it was subsequently ascertained that GANNON had voted regularly in Orange during the past three or four years, and had voted in Rhode Island, where he owns property. Warrants were issued for his arrest, but thinking to evade the consequences of his crime, the perjured man yesterday appeared before the board, and offered to pay the $300 commutation. This was refused, and he was placed under arrest for court-martial, which will probably result in sending him to the front.

Gift to the Sanitary Commission.

The cabin passengers of the California steamer *Uncle Sam* have given seven hundred and twenty dollars to the Sanitary Commission. The following correspondence has taken place:

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1864.

Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., President United States Sanitary Commission:

DEAR SIR: Two hundred and eighty dollars in gold are herewith presented you, being the contributions of the cabin passengers of the Panama Mail Steamship Company's ship *Uncle Sam*, on her late passage toward New-York, eleven days from San Francisco. This sum is now equivalent to seven hundred and twenty dollars legal-tender.

This contribution was taken up immediately succeeding a thrilling oration, and one of the most patriotic Fourth of July orations ever held on board an American ocean steamer at sea. On behalf of the passengers of the *Uncle Sam*, I am, authorized to forward it to you, invoking heaven's richest blessings on the labors of the Sanitary Commission, who are so faithfully applying our contributions to the relief of our suffering soldiers. Yours, very respectfully,

C. A. CRANE.

REPLY.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION, No. 823
Broadway, N. Y., Aug. 16, 1864.

C. A. CRANE, Esq.—Dear sir: On behalf of the Treasurer of the United States Sanitary Commission I have the honor of acknowledging your favor of the 13th instant, inclosing seven hundred and twenty dollars, being contributions from the cabin-passengers of the steamship *Uncle Sam* on her late trip from San Francisco.

In acknowledging this generous donation allow me to add that we take pleasure in its association with our national anniversary.

When our patriotism is passing through the crucible of a stern self-sacrifice, we have reason to value that which remains for the scales of the assayer. The rocks and placers of California have bountifully given us aid, and in its metallic "ring" we always hear the cheering words "our country." Very respectfully, your obdt. serv't,

FRANCIS FOWLER, Assistant Secretary.

Gen. Phil. Sheridan.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* writes:

"I had the pleasure, yesterday, of taking Gen. SHERIDAN—little PHIL.—by the hand, whom I had not seen since the morning after he went up Mission Ridge. He looks as brown as a nut and as tough as a hickory, and not a degree of Fahrenheit *cooler* than he looked when he was hob-a-nobbing with BRAGG's battery, and they let fly at him the whole six guns, showering him with earth. But no matter for that, he had made his record and the rascals were only *sanding* it.

There is no waste timber about SHERIDAN, not much of him, physically, but snugly put together. A square face, a warm, black eye, a pleasant smile, a reach of under jaw, showing that 'when he will he will, you may depend on't;' black hair trimmed round like a garden-border; not a Hyperion curl about him any more than there was about CROMWELL's troopers; and altogether impressing you with the truth that there is about as much energy packed away in about the smallest space that you ever saw in your life. Men ranging down from medium size to little, with exceptions enough to prove the rule, seem to carry the day among the heroes. Moses was something of a General, but no Falstaff; ALEXANDER the Great and PETER the Great were little; CROMWELL was no giant, and as for NAPOLEON—why, what was he but 'the little Corporal?' SHERIDAN is a capital executive officer; perhaps he would be hardly equal to planning a great campaign, but Jehu! would't he *drive* it! With a good piece of his head behind his ears, and hardly reverence enough for a Mandarin, he is not 'afraid of the face of clay.' As Chief of Cavalry, he is indeed chief among ten thousand. Pleasant-voiced, mild-mannered, not given to long yarns, you would hardly suspect he is a thunderbolt in a charge, and an emphatic human syllable all over."

Pickpockets—A New Dodge.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It has been a mystery to many otherwise well-informed of our citizens, who have observed those well dressed young loafers who hang around the corners on Broadway, in the vicinity of the large hotels, from Canal street to Union-square, at times when honest men are engaged in business pursuits, in what manner those fine clothes are paid for, and where the necessary funds are obtained with which those gentry pay their board and lodging. The undersigned was enlightened on the subject last evening. With a friend I was riding down town in a Broadway and Fourth-avenue omnibus at about half-past seven o'clock, at Twenty-sixth-street. At Fourteenth-street every seat was occupied. I sat next the door. Three of the above-mentioned young men there entered the stage. One stood on the step with one arm leaning on the door window, the second immediately in front of the first, and the third a few feet further to the front. I soon felt a hand at my watch and chain in my vest pocket. I grasped the hand and found it belonged to the gent standing on the step. A thin, black scarf covered the hand loosely, seeming to be fastened to his coat sleeve. Still holding the hand, I attempted to pull the stage strap, when Gent. No. 2 thrust his elbow over my head, prevented my rising until his friend had jerked himself free from my grasp, and as the omnibus stopped, all three of them got out and ran off at the top of their speed. The scarf completely hid the fingers of the pickpocket, and in a moment more my name would have been added to the long list of sufferers. Gentlemen who are fond of a comfortable corner seat, please take warning. Another dodge, I am informed, to which resort is had by these light-fingered jail birds, by which ladies are robbed in omnibuses, is briefly as follows: The pickpockets eat plentifully of onions before entering the stage; one seating himself each side of the lady, they soon discover on which side the victim's pocket is, and he whose religious duty it is to relieve her of her valuables, turns his bad smelling breath towards her nostrils. She, of course, turns her back to him as soon as possible. This leaves him free to operate, without fear of her observing. This class of criminals seldom meet the slight punishment the law provides, and it becomes the duty of every man, therefore, to look upon all such fellows as pickpockets, and have a care for his property when in their company, and put not his trust in the eagle eye of the law officers. F. J. W.

Gen. Stedman's Funeral.

In the long list of heroes who have freely offered up their lives amid the shock and smoke of battle, that the wicked rebellion of the South might be subdued and the Union maintained, Connecticut has many sons whose names will shine brightly on historic pages and live long in the hearts of her people. None truer or braver, none governed by loftier motives of patriotism, and none more willing to make sacrifices for their country, have shed their blood in the present war, than those who have gone from homes in our own State. Connecticut has nobly responded to the calls upon her in this national crisis. Her loss in general officers alone has been very severe. LYON at Wilson's Creek, MANSFIELD at Antietam, and SEDGWICK in the Wilderness, after rendering faithful and invaluable service to their country, died in the face of the enemy—on the fields of their renown—and a nation mourns their loss. The memory of their heroic deeds shall not fade through generations, nor shall the valor of any soldier, however humble his position, be forgotten, as men in the future read of the battles of to-day, and wish *they* could have lived to have taken part in the great struggle for liberty.

Death comes again to our door. Another sacrifice has been made, and a noble son of Connecticut, beloved by all, sleeps his last sleep. Again from traitor hands has come the fatal messenger. Gen. GRIFFIN A. STEDMAN is no more. The last rites—the final tribut of earthly hands which mark respect fu. the dead, have been performed. On Saturday last his remains were deposited in Cedar Grove Cemetery, New-London, the ceremonies upon the occasion being of an imposing character. Short services were held at the residence of Mrs. STEDMAN, mother of the deceased, near the Pequot house, after which a procession was formed and moved in the following order to St. James Church, in the centre of the city, the route of march being about two miles:

Commander of Escort, Capt. J. D. O'CONNELL.
3d U. S. Artillery Band. 14th U. S. Infantry Band.
Colt's Armory Band.
Norwich Light Infantry, 40 men, Lieut. J. T. FANNING.
Drum Band.
Hartford City Guard, 43 men, Capt. J. K. WILLIAMS.
Detachment of regulars from Fort Trumbull.
Hearse.
Caparisoned horse led by two soldiers.
Bearers and mourners in carriages.
His Excellency Gov. BUCKINGHAM and Staff.

The pall-bearers were: Maj.-Gen. W. F. (Baldy) Smith, Maj.-Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Brig.-Gen. H. J. Morse, Col. Gates, (late commander of Fort Trumbull,) Capt. Warner, (a member of the late Gen. Stedman's staff,) Lieut.-Col. John Burnham, (Sixteenth Connecticut Volunteers,) Lieut.-Col. Daniel C. Rodman, (Seventh Connecticut Volunteers,) Lieut. Watson Webb.

At the church brief services were held, according to the Episcopal ritual, Rev. Dr. HALLAM officiating, assisted by Rev. Mr. GILLIAT. The edifice was crowded with people, and a large number being unable to gain admittance, lined the street for a considerable distance and awaited the conclusion of the ceremonies. Following the dismissal of the congregation, the military formed in line, and the procession marched to the cemetery, where, after a short service, the remains were committed to the earth and three volleys fired over the grave.

The occasion was observed in New-London with great propriety. Nearly all places of business were closed, and flags hung at half-mast in different portions of the city. The people generally seemed to appreciate fully the value of the young officer whose death they mourned. We have, never, on a similar occasion, heard so many expressions of sorrow as were uttered by people going to and from the church. All bore convincing testimony to the noble character of the deceased. Few men have died while bathing in the present war, whose records have been so pure and profitable to study as GRIFFIN A. STEDMAN's. He lived nobly—not a blemish or stain marred his career. As a man, in the home-walks of life, he moved with perfect grace, giving the world assurance of his true manhood. Endowed with the refinements of a liberal education, exhibiting, in his intercourse with society, the uprightness of character which belongs only to the true gentleman, he drew many warm friends into the circle of his acquaintance, and it is they, who knew him best who will mourn his loss most. In the service of his country—whose cause he loved with deep devotion—he displayed an interest and enthusiasm which speedily attracted the attention of his superior officers, and rising from one position to another, we find him, at the age of twenty-six, honored with the commission of a Brigadier-General; but his life was given up ere the parchment on which his promotion was written had found its way to him. When such men die—men whose virtues shine out brilliantly—their characters live after them, and the example of such a true life as this lamented officer has left behind, may be studied in a spirit of emulation, with profit to all who are familiar with his history.

Personal.

—Brig.-Gen. S. S. CARROLL, who was supposed to have been mortally wounded on the 13th of May, during the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court-house, has so far recovered from his wounds as to be able to leave Washington for the North in a few days.

GEN. HOOKER IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.—Gen HOOKER arrived here by the evening train Thursday night, and was, to his surprise, greeted by a very enthusiastic reception, for he supposed not a soul knew of his coming. It leaked out by STETSON, the proprietor of the Astor House, sending a telegram here inquiring if Gen. HOOKER's mail should be forwarded to Watertown.

The Watertown cornet band, together with an immense concourse of our people, were gathered at the depot, and on the appearance of the General he was greeted by the most enthusiastic cheering, and some patriotic airs by the band. He was dressed in full uniform. He was charged upon by the crowd and compelled to make a little speech before he could extricate himself.

The General said, in effect, that he had come to our beautiful village to spend a few days in peace and quiet, but he feared, judging from appearances, he had chosen a very bad place for that purpose. He alluded to the fact in a feeling manner that both his parents were buried here, and said some other things, which the confusion shut out from the reporter's ears. The band then escorted Gen. HOOKER to the residence of O. V. BRAINARD, his brother-in-law, where we hope he may be allowed a brief respite from his arduous and unceasing labors in the field.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Reformer, 12th.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

To Dentists.
A mechanical dentist wanted, to go West; good recommendations required as to moral character and skill. Apply, for two days, at St. Nicholas Hotel, Room No. 287, from 2 till 5 P. M.

DIED.

BROWN.—On Friday, Aug. 19, EDWARD W. BROWN, aged 34 years.

His friends, and those of his father, James P. Brown, of Newburgh, and those of his father-in-law, John Todd, Sr., are respectfully invited to meet at his late residence, No. 97 West 19th-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Newburgh for interment. Funeral service will be held at the residence of his father, on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BANKS.—On Friday evening, Aug. 19, at Tremont, Westchester County, JOSEPH BANKS, engineer, formerly of New-York, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, corner of Fitch-st. and Madison-av. The members of Pacific Lodge No. 233, F. & A. M., also Marion and Lilley Lodges.

CAIRNS.—On Friday, Aug. 19, MARY HARRISON CAIRNS, widow of the late Capt. John T. Cairns.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 57 Spring-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

GERRITSEN.—At Gravesend, on Thursday, Aug. 18, JOHN S. GERRITSEN, in the 94th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Gravesend, on Sunday, Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.

GREER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 20, AGNES, daughter of the late Samuel J. and Margaret Greer.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Robert S. Downs, No. 57 North Oxford-st., on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock.

KELLY.—On Friday, Aug. 19, LIZZIE A. KELLY, youngest daughter of the late James Kelly.

The friends of the family, and those of her brother, John J. Kelly, and brother-in-law, James Purdy, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, 22d inst., from No. 349 West [illegible]

PEMBERTON.—On Friday, Aug. 19, JULIETTA J. BROWN, wife of Capt. Henry V. Pemberton, aged [illegible] years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, from her mother's residence, No. [illegible] Prince-st.

PACIFIC LODGE, No. 233, F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to assemble at the rooms, No. 8 Union-square, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 12½ P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, JOSEPH BANKS. A. A. VALENTINE, M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAN AND NATURE.
JUST PUBLISHED BY SCRIBNER,
No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.
MAN AND NATURE; or PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AS MODIFIED BY HUMAN ACTION. By Hon. GEORGE P. MARSH. Uniform with "Lectures on the English Language." 1 vol., 8vo., cloth, $4.

The *Independent* says:

"We do not hesitate to affirm that this book should be placed on every farmer's shelf, be owned by every Farmers' Club and every village library, and be studied by every legislator in the land. For general reading and instruction, it may also be most highly commended."

SCRIBNER'S LATEST PUBLICATIONS.
1. AMERICA AND HER COMMENTATORS. By H. T. TUCKERMAN. 1 vol. $2 50
2. SEVEN STORIES—WITH BASEMENT AND ATTIC. By IK MARVEL. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 75
BY SAME AUTHOR.
MY FARM OF EDGEWOOD. A Country Book. 1 vol. $1 75.
REVERIES OF A BACHELOR. New Edition. 1 vol. $1 50.
DREAM-LIFE. A Fable of the Seasons. 1 vol. $1 50.
3. BUSHNELL'S (Rev. Dr. H.,) WORK AND PLAY. 1 vol. $1 75
4. HEADLEY'S (J. T.) CHAPLAINS AND CLERGY OF THE REVOLUTION. 1 vol. $1 50
5. TRENCH'S (DEAN) SYNONYMS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. 2d Part. 1 vol. $1 25
6. KIRKLAND'S (Mrs. C. M.) SCHOOL GARLAND. 2 vols. 1st and 2d Series sold separately $2 50
7. THOUGHTS FOR THE CHRISTIAN LIFE. By Rev. J. DRUMMOND. An Introduction by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND. $1 50
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.
For sale by all booksellers.

EXQUISITE READING—CANDIDE—THE spiciest, wittiest and most exciting book in the French language, NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME FULLY TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH. A handsome volume. Cloth, gilt, 85 cents. By mail, securely enveloped, $1. CALVIN BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st., New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—NORFOLK-ST. between Grand and Broome sts.—This Church having been closed for cleaning and repairs, will be opened for divine worship on SABBATH the 21st. Preaching in the MORNING by the Presiding Elder, Rev. E. GRISWOLD, and in the EVENING by the Rev. JOHN COCHRAN. The Sabbath School will hold its regular sessions at 9 in the morning and 2 in the afternoon, as heretofore.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. S. A. KEELER, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prayer-meeting at 6¾ P. M. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Daily Union Prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH — BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder JOSEPH T. CURRY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Christ Our Wisdom*; at 3 P. M.—*Sure Indications of the Near Approach of Christ's Personal Reign on the Earth.* All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Bloomingdale Church, south side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *The Importance of Singleness of Purpose in the Gospel Minister*; and at 7½ P. M., on *The Life of the Apostle Paul.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

IF THE LORD WILL, "THE LORD'S DEATH" will be shown once again, "till He come," at the University Buildings, Washington-square, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.; and there will be a testimony for the good news of the grace of God, and the things which concern Our Lord Jesus Christ, at 3½ and 7½ P. M.

MACDOUGAL-STREET CHURCH—POSTPONEMENT.—The services in commemoration of Rev. DUNCAN DUNBAR, which were to be held on Sunday afternoon, 21st inst., are postponed. Due notice of the services will be given.

A NEW EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—DIVINE services will be held by the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Rutgers Institute, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d-sts., on SUNDAY, at 5 P. M. The Rev. Mr. D. B. ABBOTT will preach.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBERG, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35th-st., a few doors east of 6th-av.—Rev. JOHN BOYLE will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. Service 10½ A. M. The evening service will be discontinued at present.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The afternoon service will be omitted.

REV. SELLA MARTIN WILL PREACH at the Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion-sts., TO-DAY, at 10½ o'clock; in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. JAMES B. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldiers' Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, TO-DAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited to attend.

REV. A. FRANCKE MASON WILL preach in 6th-st. Baptist Church, 6th-st., between avenues B and C, SUNDAY, the 21st. Services commence 10½ o'clock A. M. Evening 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place.—Rev. [illegible] will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. JOSEPH M. McNULTY WILL preach, (D. V.,) in the [illegible] Presbyterian Church (the Rev. Dr. S. B. Bell's,) between [illegible] and [illegible] av., on SUNDAY, Aug. 21, at 10½ A. M. [illegible]

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av. On SUNDAY, the Rector will preach [illegible] A. M., 10½ A. M., and [illegible] P. M. services [illegible] deaf mutes—and Rev. J. W. [illegible] at 7½ P. M.

REV. A. P. MASON, D. D., OF MASSACHUSETTS, will preach on SUNDAY, A. M., [illegible] Sixth Baptist Church, 6th-st., between avs. B. and C. Rev. A. FRANCKE MASON, in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

FREE BAPTIST CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Rev. A. K. RICHARDSON, of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach in the above place next SABBATH. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

CAMP MEETING ON SUNDAY IN LEFFERTS Park, Tompkins and Gates avs.; love feast at 10 A. M. Preaching at 3 P. M. DeKalb-av. cars from Fulton-ferry run near the park.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES, Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

DIAMOND RINGS, Of all descriptions, from twenty-five dollars to seven hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st. Closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

JOHN A. GURNEY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & CO. WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, Aug. 23, at 10 o'clock, at their store, No. 279 Broadway, on four months' credit, LARGE, ATTRACTIVE and SPECIAL SALE OF FRENCH, GERMAN and BRITISH DRY GOODS, the importation of Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNNER & CO., all fresh GOODS JUST LANDED, and have not yet been exhibited at private sale.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston
Kedar	Aug. 9	Liverpool	New-York
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mails at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P.M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NO. 105 ST. MARK'S-PLACE, through to 9th-st.; 37x188; fine location for tenement, factory, public hall, &c.

WANTED FOR INVESTMENT—Improved property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs. Also, dwellings well located. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

State of New-York,
Comptroller's Office, Albany, Aug. 6, 1864.

SALE OF QUARANTINE LANDS.—IN PURsuance of a resolution adopted by the Commissioners of the Land Office, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office in the City of Albany, until the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of the Quarantine lands on the eastern shore of Staten Island, formerly known as the Marine Hospital grounds, excepting the portion thereof reserved and inclosed for a landing and boarding station. The minimum price of said lands will be $500,000. One-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired. The Commissioners of the Land Office reserve the right to reject any bid not deemed for the interest of the State.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Comptroller.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to B. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL S. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone front houses, French roof, 20x50 feet; design, material and finish of the best kind; Belgian-paved street, and near Central Park, on 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. J. HAMILTON, No. 297 Lexington-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RYE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE OF ABOUT 17 acres, on the main road, 1½ miles from depot; house contains nine bed-rooms, parlor, dining-room, &c.; abundance of shade and fruit trees. For further particulars, inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. Price $20,000. If not sold, will be rented, furnished, for 3 years.

A HUDSON RIVER FARM AT CRUGAR'S Station, at a bargain, to close an estate; 173 acres; houses, barn, orchard, &c.; valuable bed of front brick clay. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New-Chambers, corner of Chatham, second floor.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME FIRST-class brown-stone house, situated in 40th-st., near Lexington-av. Also, two first-class small brown-stone houses; price $8,000 and $8,500. Inquire of A. KENNEDY & SON, No. 125 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE, VERY LOW—A FIRST-CLASS Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired, or will be exchanged for City property. For photographic view and particulars apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY OR TWENTY FIVE YEARS—A double house, with about 60 feet of front on 5th-av., near the Fifth-av. Hotel. The location is one of the best in the City for business, to which it will doubtless soon be appropriated. The dwelling is large and elegant, and can be converted for business purposes at comparative small cost. Ground rent $10,000 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BROWN-STONE front house in Brooklyn, between Union-st. and 1st-place and Court-st., and Henry; house to be from 20 to 25 feet, with modern improvements. Apply to
H. STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, FOR A GENtleman and wife, four children and servant. A private family without other boarders preferred. The location and accommodations must be in every way desirable. References unexceptionable. Address C. B. ADAMS, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, VERY elegant suites of apartments, on first, second and third floors; the rooms will suit parties desiring first-class accommodations. Only those who are willing to pay liberally. References given and required. Apply at No. 55 West 11th-st., one door east of 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

Cavalry Bureau, Office of Asst. Quartermaster,
No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, June 18, 1864.

REDEMPTION OF $946,700 "SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS," OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $946,700 OF "SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS," OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Aug. 6, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS' FAMILY AID FUND BONDS, No. 10.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of the "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," authorized by an Ordinance of the Corporation, passed August 10, 1864, and an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 6, 1863.

The said Bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed November 1, 1874.

The proposals will state the amount of Bonds desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City (at the Broadway Bank) the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive Bonds for equal amounts of the par value thereof, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 10," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if the interests of the Corporation require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Aug. 10, 1864.

THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS' TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and by special acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, May, 1864, and organized in Philadelphia, with the following gentlemen as officers:

H. H. WAINWRIGHT, President.
JNO. S. RITTENHOUSE, Sec. and Treas.

DIRECTORS:

GEO. W. McLEAN, Esq., firm of Jerome, Riggs & Co., New-York.
R. L. GAW, Esq., firm of Gaw, Macalester & Co., Philadelphia.
JNO S. NEWBOLD, Esq., firm of Newbold, Son & Aertsen, Philadelphia.
WM. FISHER, Esq., firm of Wm. Fisher & Sons, Baltimore.
LEONARD J. FORNEY, Esq., Baltimore.
Messrs. HOWES & MACY, Bankers for the Company, Sub-Treasury Building, New-York.

The object of the incorporation is to erect two sets of poles and wires, forming a double line, to run by different routes, connecting the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and the principal intermediate points, and to establish offices for the reception and transmission of telegraphic messages, and by connecting with other lines at the main points, to be able to send messages to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

The line is now in course of construction, and contracts have been entered into for the purchase of wire and other materials; none will be used except of the best quality, and it is contemplated to have one set of wires in operation between the main points, in less than sixty days, and the other set will be put up and in operation immediately afterwards.

No enterprise now in the market offers equal prospects of profit with that of telegraphing, and the nature of the business proposed to be done by this Company, as its name implies, warrants its stock being recommended to the public as a choice investment.

A careful estimate, based far below the actual capacity of the number of wires proposed to be employed by this Company, shows that with proper management it can earn and declare dividends of 18 and 20 per cent. per annum.

Books for the subscription to the capital stock of the Company will be opened in this City on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., at No. 59 William-st., and remain open until further notice, and the subscriptions received will be payable by installments.

It is intended to have the interest divided in the different cities through which the line will pass, therefore but a limited amount of the stock will be offered in each.

Further particulars will be given upon applying at the office of G. HILTON SCRIBNER, Esq., where the President of the Company will be in constant attendance.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

New-York, Aug. 19, 1864.

I am authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to anticipate the payment of coupons for the Ten-forty Bonds maturing on the 1st day of September next, and also the coupons of the Five-twenty Bonds maturing November 1, 1864.

When *full* coupons are presented in numbers of thirty (30) or more, or *fractional* coupons in numbers of twenty (20) or more, they must be accompanied by a schedule for examination.

Checks will be given for them in the order in which they are received as soon thereafter as the examination can be completed. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JACOB RUSSELL,
Assistant Treasurer, *ad interim*.

State of New-York, Bank Department,
Albany, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

PROPOSALS FOR $243,000 JERSEY CITY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Banking-House of Fisk & Hatch, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, and at the Comptroller's Office, City Hall, Jersey City, until TUESDAY, Aug. 30, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for two hundred and forty-three thousand dollars of the Jersey City Loan for war purposes, authorized by act of Legislature of New-Jersey, Feb. 19, 1864, and by resolution of the Common Council of Jersey City, passed Aug. 9, and approved Aug. 12, 1864.

These bonds will be coupon bonds, one thousand dollars each, with interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of May and November in each year, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, New-York, or at the Hudson County Bank, Jersey City, the principal of said bonds payable November 1, 1889.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the City Treasurer at the Hudson County Bank the sums awarded to them, respectively, when they will receive from him a receipt to be exchanged for the bonds when prepared. Interest will be allowed from the date of deposit.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Jersey City Loan for War Purposes," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to "A. A. Gaddis, Chairman of the Committee on Finance of the Common Council of Jersey City."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the bids if they deem it to the interest of the city, and no bids at less than par will be considered.

A. A. GADDIS.
THOS. B. DECKER,
WM. H. NAFEW,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSAL FOR A LOAN FOR $250,000. FOR RICHMOND COUNTY, STATEN ISLAND, FOR WAR PURPOSES. SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF $500 AND $1,000. INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

Proposals for these bonds will be received at the banking-house of EINSTEIN, ROSENFELD & CO., No. 8 Broad st., New-York, until Aug. 27, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. Said bonds will be issued under authority of the law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under a regulation of the Board of Supervisors adopted July 28, 1864, and will be issued for either ten, fifteen or twenty-five years, at the option of bidders.

Parties making proposals will state amount, denominations, time and price per hundred dollars. Proposals will only be considered if accompanied by a deposit of five per cent. of the amount bid for. Balance to be paid for on delivery of bonds, about ten days after awarding of bids. Bids should be addressed to J. T. VAN VLECK, Committee on Richmond County Bonds, and will be opened in presence of the undersigned committee.

DR. ANDERSON,
J. T. VAN VLECK,
JOHN BECHTEL,
HY. MENDALL,
P. S. WANDELL,
WM. CORRIE,
DR. CAVALTIE,
Committee on Bonds.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

BY

H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.

¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS $250,000 COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, BANKERS,

NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic,	CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
OPDYKE, LOESCHIGK & Co.,	FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq.,	R. W. ENGS, Esq.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK

NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular 7-3-10 LOAN.

And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed. 10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

New-York and Harlem Railroad Company,
President's Office,
New-York, July 1, 1864.

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

Office of the Mendota Mining Company
of Lake Superior, No. 30 Wall-st.,
New-York, Aug. 18, 1864.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—PURSUant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, ten thousand (10,000) shares of the Company's reserved stock are hereby offered to the shareholders at the par value of $5 per share. The amount for which each shareholder is entitled to subscribe, is one share for every seven shares of his present holding. Application must be made to the Secretary by holders wishing to avail themselves of this privilege, on or before the 25th inst. The entire amount of this stock not taken at that date, will be allotted to the first applicants. The Trustees beg leave to inform the stockholders that the above issue of stock is made to provide means for the speedy opening of the harbor at Lac La Belle, and that parties have already agreed to take all the stock not absorbed by the stockholders in pursuance of the above notice, at its par value. The work on the harbor improvement is contracted for, and will be proceeded with at once.

MATT. TAYLOR, Secretary.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

$6,000 TO LOAN—IN ONE OR MORE SUMS, at Six Per Cent. for five years on mortgage of real estate. No brokers' commission charged. Also, a number of smaller amounts at Seven Per Cent. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney at Law, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 27, New-York.

BUCHANAN FARM OIL COMPANY.—THE subscription book to the capital stock of the Buchanan Farm Oil Company, is open at the office of WESTON DE BILLIER & CO., No. 24 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $2,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND 6 PER CENT. 30 YEAR BONDS

For sale by
G. S. ROBBINS & SON,
No. 54 William-st.

Bank Department, Albany, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West.
E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Security Insurance Co.,
No. 31 Pine street, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

Office Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, Cleveland, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

Office of Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 130 Broadway, New-York, July 13, 1864.

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, Chicago, July 27, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

Office of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Co.,
M. K. Jesup & Co., Transfer Agents,
No. 59 Exchange-place, cor. Broad-st.,
New-York, Aug. 19, 1864.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows; 263, 266, 3, 459, 444, 552, 316, 397, 371, 239, 308, 167, 287, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

The New-York Central Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 18, 1864.

TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE Company, No. 104 Broadway; cash capital $500,000; Assets, Aug. 1, 1864, $791,157 06.

New-York, Aug 11, 1864.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending, Aug. 1, 1864, of fifty per cent., for which certificates will be issued on the 15th of October next. Also.

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash, on the 15th of October next. Also, a cash dividend of six per cent. to the Stockholders, payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER.

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway.

ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PLOTTINGS IN AID OF THE REBEL DOCTRINE OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY.

MR. JAY'S
SECOND LETTER ON
DAWSON'S INTRODUCTION TO THE FEDERALIST.

With a note on the unfriendly policy of France toward the United States at the time of the treaty of peace.

AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY, No. 121 Nassau-st., agents for the author. Price 30 cents per copy. Sent post free on receipt of price.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
B. W. BULL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.

JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good reference; no objection to the country; can be seen at the Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

LOVETT'S WAHPENE.—THIS CELEBRATED Indian vegetable extract for restoring the color to the hair and curing baldness, is now on sale in large or small quantities, by the general depot, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SETTEES.—THIRTY-FIVE SETTEES IN GOOD order, suitable for a lecture or Sunday-school room. For sale by F. A. FISHER, No. 374 Water-st.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYack, on the Hudson, N. Y. The Fall term of this collegiate school for young ladies will commence on the 8th of September, with a full corps of professors and teachers.

For admission, or circulars, with full particulars. Address L. D. & C. T. MANSFIELD, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLURE.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Rowland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

NEW SCHOOL UP TOWN. THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE.

An English, French and Classical School for Boys, on the corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av.

Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal,
will open MONDAY, Sept. 12.

Circulars containing full information may be had by addressing the Principal at Farmington, Conn., before Sept. 1. After that date he may be seen at his schoolrooms, No. 683 6th-av.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 263 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI

Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,

Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address

HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.

JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,

PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.

The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."

SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Communications addressed to Miss BEAN, No. 21 Brevoort-place, will receive prompt attention.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their School and Classes for Young Ladies on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. They receive into their family six pupils as boarders. Circulars may be obtained at the school.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, ORANGE, N. J.—A Family Boarding School, for 15 boys. Reopens Sept. 5. For circulars, apply to S. SCHERMERHORN, No. 30 Grand-st., or to WILLIAM B. HALL, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow-cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address

J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

MILITARY COLLEGE OF PENNSYLVANIA, chartered by the State, and opened in May last, with over one hundred pupils, commences its session Sept. 6. For circulars, address M. L. HOFFORD, A. M., President, Allentown, Penn.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y.—REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class Institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on the FIRST TUESDAY in September.

INSTRUCTION.

BROOKLYN.

YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.

It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.

Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.

REFERENCES.

Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll.; Andrew P. Peabody, D. D., LL. D., Harv. Coll.; Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll.; Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll.; Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll.; Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll.; F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn; R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn; Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn; Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn; Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York; A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn; Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn; John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn; Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn; Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn; Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

SANS SOUCI SEMINARY,

Ballston Spa, Saratoga County, New-York, Rev. D. W. SMITH, Principal. Boarding School for young ladies only. The next annual session commences Sept. 7. The course of instruction comprises a thorough and extensive English and ornamental education. For catalogues address the Principal. He may also be seen Friday of each week, from 10 until 2 o'clock, at the Pacific Hotel, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1, for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to

REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A select boarding and day school.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY,

Jamaica, L. I.

P. A. ANDREU.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 53¼ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Vinton, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler; Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherfurd and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

OAK GROVE SEMINARY, AT NORTH Orange, N. J., second building northeast of St. Mark's Church, will reopen Sept. 12, 1864, and will continue to the summer vacation. In this well-established institution boys are thoroughly prepared for business or college, and have the comforts of a home; limited number sixteen; (no day scholars.) Address PRINCIPAL, Box No. 152 Post-office, or come and see.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY.—JARED REID, Jr., A. M., (late of the Berkshire Family School for Boys,) Principal. Circulars at No. 1 Park place, where the subscriber may be seen on Mondays and Fridays. Other days at Eaglewood, (Staten Island Ferry and Railroad, foot of Whitehall st., 7 and 10 A. M.)
MARCUS SPRING, No. 1 Park place.

AN ELEGANT HOME FOR TWO LITTLE girls under 14 years, requiring a mother's care and private instruction, can be had in a family employing a resident governess for a girl 13 years old; the course will include everything requisite from early youth up to womanhood. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, can always find good places in stores, offices, or banks. They become quick at figures, rapid business penmen and practical book-keepers.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST 50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, SUMMIT, N. J.—A family boarding-school for boys; number limited; reopens Aug. 29. Rev. A. M. IVES, M. A., Principal.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, reopens Sept. 20. No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. DON BERNARD *née* DE ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family boarding school for twelve boys. Reopens Sept. 5. Location beautiful; terms moderate.
LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, SAUGERTIES, N. Y.—A select and limited Family Boarding School, of very first class. Six teachers. Reopens Sept. 7. For circulars, apply to Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

TO SCHOOLS.—A LADY RECENTLY FROM Europe and musically educated in Italy, desires to form an engagement with a school in New-York or its vicinity, to teach Italian and English singing, piano and the Italian language; any place within two or three hours of the City not objected to; unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TOBACCO AND PIPES FOR THE SOLDIERS.

Subscriptions in money or contributions or gifts of tobacco and pipes will be received for the army by E. & G. W. BLUNT, No. 179 Water-st., or J. T. VAN VLECK, banker, office of Messrs. Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co., No. 8 Broad-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N.Y.

SAVE YOUR COAL.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING-LAMP cooks a meal of three articles at one time, at a cost of less than

TWO CENTS.

FISH'S PATENT NURSERY-LAMP, commended by leading physicians as the best ever invented.

FISH'S PATENT KEROSENE GLUE-POT, with which glue may be kept hot all day at a cost of FIVE CENTS.

AND

FISH'S HEATING AND SHADE-SUPPORTING UNION ATTACHMENTS, arranged to attach to a common kerosene lamp or gas burner, for heating water and other fluids, and supporting a shade.

All of the above-named articles are manufactured and for sale by

THE KEROSENE LAMP-HEATER COMPANY,
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
One door north of Maiden-lane.

Call and examine or send for a pamphlet. Address
WM. D. RUSSELL, President.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St.
For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

SEWING MACHINES.

All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 559 Broadway, N. Y.

THE WONDERFUL CANTERING HORSES.—These mechanical horses, propelled by the weight of the rider, delight every boy and girl that sees one, as well as interest the older folks. They are just the thing for fun in the country at this season, and suited for out-door exercise all the year round. They are worth the money. Call and take a ride. The invalid's traveling-chairs, for house or out-door use. For sale by S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway, above Broome-st.

NINE CENTS PER POUND FOR OLD newspapers, books, pamphlets, &c.
MANAHAN & MILLER,
Wholesale Paper Warehouse,
No. 10 Spruce st., New-York.

THREE THOUSAND TONS STEAMER Lump Coal for sale by A. A. LOW & BROS., No. 31 Burling-slip.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Consolidated Stage Company, 5th-av. and 23d-st. Lines, are compelled to raise

FARE TO 8 CENTS.
NO HALF FARE.

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 22, for the following and other reasons:

Oats, formerly 30 cents per bushel, now $1.
Hay, formerly 50 cents per hundred, now $1 75.
Straw, formerly 50 cents per hundred, now $1 80.
Meal, formerly 80 cents per hundred, now $3.
Iron, formerly $45 per ton, now $200.
And other expenses in like proportion.
Government tax on gross receipts, 2½ per cent.

CHESTER LAMB,
President New-York Consolidated Stage Company.
ANDREWS & McDONALD,
Proprietors 5th-av. Line.
McLELLAND, PULLIS & HALEY,
Proprietors, 9th-av. and 23d-st. Line.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.

The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.

By order of the Comptroller.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Aug. 8.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee. No. 8 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
F. V. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall. All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE.
Committee on Salaries and Offices

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, }
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864. }

A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.

H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars; 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, }
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 9, 1864. }

UNITED STATES REVENUE CUTTER FOR SALE.

The United States Revenue Cutter A. V. BROWN, will be sold to the highest bidder at auction, on board the vessel, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 23d August instant.

The vessel on the day of sale will be at the dock near the United States Barge Office, adjoining the Staten Island Ferry Slip, Battery, New-York, but previous to that day may be seen, with her inventory, at the Bremen steamers dock, Hoboken, N. J. Further information will be given by Mr. T. B. Stillman, Superintendent, No. 23 Pine-st., N. Y.

HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the

FREIGHTING OF FORAGE

for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,

TO

Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS

must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL FOR THE County of New-York will be received till Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. Bidders will state the price per ton (2,200 pounds) for 300 tons best quality anthracite coal, to be delivered during the month of September next, at such places in this City as may be directed. Also, the price per cord for 50 cords best quality pine wood, sawed and split. Proposals may be addressed O. BLUNT, Chairman of Special Committee on Fuel at the office of the Board of Supervisors, No. 7 City Hall.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st., for the bones made by the institutions under their charge, for one year, until Wednesday, Aug. 24.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against GEORGE N. ASHBY, JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—(Internal Revenue Stamp, 50 cents, canceled.)—Summons for Money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, Jame M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office, No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for seven hundred and one dollars and nine cents, with interest from July 6, 1864, besides costs.—Dated July 9, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Newburgh, N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's Office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the twenty-third day of July, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
au16-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ORANGE.—THE QUASSAICK BANK, Plaintiff, against JAMES M. ASHBY and MARY ANN ASHBY, Defendants.—Summons for money.—(Com. Ser.)—To the above-named defendant, James M. Ashby: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, a copy of which is hereto annexed, and to serve a copy of your answer on us at our office No. 27 Second-street, Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for six hundred and one dollars and five cents, with interest since June 4, 1864, besides costs.

MONELL & WARREN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Dated NEWBURGH, N. Y., June 13, 1864.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of Orange, at Goshen, in said county, on the 23d day of July, 1864.

MONELL & WARREN,
au16-law6wTu. Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PURSUANT TO A DECREE OF THE High Court of Chancery made in a cause, John Finch and Frances Jane, his wife, and John George King, on behalf of themselves and all other the next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, deceased, late a person of unsound mind, plaintiffs, against John Hancock, defendant.—The next of kin of Lucy Christina Liebenrood, late of No. 36 Grove End Road, St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, who died in or about the month of April, 1864, are by their solicitors on or before the 18th day of November, 1864, to come in and prove their claims at the Chambers of the Vice Chancellor Sir John Stuart, No. 12 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, Middlesex, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree.

Friday, the 25th day of November, 1864, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the claims.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1864.

ALFRED HALL, Chief Clerk.

BRIGGS & SON, Plaintiffs' Solicitors, No. 55 Lincoln's Inn Fields.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 334 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR, }
J. B. TAYLOR, } Administrators.
May 2-law6m.Mo. WM. H. TAYLOR. }

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,396, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to

WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,667, FOR $5,000, OHIO and Mississippi certificates, in name of J. H. Perkins & Co., dated June 16. All persons are forbidden negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped.

EDWARD C. BRODHEAD, No. 59 Exchange-place.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Originated the use of the Nitrous Oxide, and have never had any unpleasant effects attend it. Made fresh every day. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 266 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE SET OF HOUSEhold furniture, as good as new—in use only since the middle of May. For sale at a low figure. Inquire of R. H. TAYLOR, No. 62 16th-av., near 14th-st.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE..........(Afloat).... 900-horse power
FRANCE..........(Building).... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE...... WEDNESDAY........Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON...... WEDNESDAY........Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE...... WEDNESDAY........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON...... WEDNESDAY........Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)............$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)............$70 or $50

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF LIMERICK, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 25, at noon, carrying a limited number of steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY........Aug. 27
ETNA........SATURDAY........Sept.
EDINBURGH........SATURDAY........Sept. 10

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ERIN—building	3,215	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
LOUISIANA	2,168	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

ERIN........Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA........Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA........Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA........Saturday, Oct. 8.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage............$132 50
Second Cabin Passage............80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage............$112 50
Second Cabin Passage............65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class steamship

NORTHERN LIGHT,
C. P. SEABURY, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River.

TUESDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTH STAR will succeed the NORTHERN LIGHT, and will Sept. 3.

For freight or passage, apply to

D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship

GOLDEN RULE,

from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

THE FAST STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, leaves Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Aug. 29, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau............$45
Passage money to Havana............50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
CREOLE,
JOHN THOMPSON, Commander.

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant United States Mail steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
JAMES H. WINCHESTER, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to

LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., 115 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY, FOR $50—GREENBACKS.—The well-known, favorite Clyde-built steamers of the Anchor Line are intended to sail from New-York as follows:

BRITANNIA...Capt. FERRIER...SATURDAY, Aug. 27.
CALEDONIA...Capt. CRAIG......SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin	$120	Fore Cabin	$100
Intermediate	60	Steerage	50

All payable in United States currency. Apply to

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

A LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,

Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS,
SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS
FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

TITAN IRON WORKS,
HENRY STEELE & SON, AGENTS,
Wayne-st. (bet. Greene and Washington),
Jersey-City, N. J.,

Manufacture to order every description of castings and machinery.

Railroad equipments, mill and mining machinery, &c.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—

LONG BRANCH

At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.

The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London; returning, leaves Bridgeport every MONDAY MORNING, at 20 minutes to 8 o'clock on the arrival of the cars; also every night at 11 o'clock, P. M., except Saturday and Sunday night. Freight received on the wharf all day for Bridgeport, and all stations on the Naugatuck Railroads.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WESTPOINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

EXCURSIONS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.

THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished staterooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and

No. 115 West-st., New-York.
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

FROM NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN—FAMILY EXCURSION ACROSS THE BAY.—By the steamer JESSE HOYT, every day (Sunday excepted) from foot of Murray-st., New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and from foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, at 11 A. M., thence through the Narrows and lower Bay to Port Monmouth, with thence, at 12:30 P. M., return to Brooklyn and New-York.

Excursion tickets for the round trip, 75 cents; children under ten years of age, half price.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED

AS
VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

For three years—County	$300
For three years—Government	300
Total	$600
For two years—County	$200
For two years—Government	200
Total	$400
For one year—County	$170
For one year—Government	100
Total	$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$20
For one year	$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES,
FOR BOTH
ARMY AND NAVY.
BOUNTY.

County—For three years	$300
County—For two years	200
County—For one year	170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money	$35
For one year	$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY

FOR
VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid	$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist	100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty	$170
And the hand money	100
Total	$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee,
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption-papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their district, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitute Association office, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
New-York, April 16, 1864. }

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

PRIZE MONEY—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A complete list of all the prizes ready for payment, from the breaking out of the rebellion to the present date, received at the United States Army Agency, No. 64 Bleecker-st. Information given to all interested, whether in or out of the service.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SUBSTITUTES.—WE CAN FURNISH A NUMber of substitutes every day, to gentlemen liable to the draft; also to fill town quotas; exemption papers procured. Apply at No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED—IN NUMbers or singly, on application to WILSON & BALDWIN, No. 184 York-st., Brooklyn, or No. 27 John-st., basement, New-York.

ARMY PAY ACCOUNTS DUE OFFICERS and men advanced on and collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS, WHICH CAN BE established in any city or large town west, south or east; it is protected by letters patent; has been in successful operation in New-York for three years, where it can be seen, and any amount of reference obtained in its favor; it requires but little capital to carry it on; is attended with none of those outside expenses and perplexities of ordinary business; it is strictly cash and connected with the more wealthy class of people. Any person looking for business upon which to locate, in any city but New-York, cannot find anything which, for the capital invested, begins to compare with it. Address, with real signature, E. S., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS MAN—EUROPEAN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT FOR SALE.—Mr. Titelle, proprietor of the above house, being obliged to leave the City, offers for sale his well-patronized establishment. The house has been newly painted and papered through and the furniture is nearly new. Any party wishing to enter in the hotel business, will find this a good opportunity. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. TITELLE, European Hotel and Restaurant, No. 2 Clinton-place, corner of Broadway and 8th-st.

STEAM PAPER MILL FOR SALE—AT Coshocton, Ohio. Main building 41x80 feet, with three additions, three rag engines, two steam-engines, 50-inch cylinder machine. The mill is new and capable of making nearly all kinds of paper. Now running on straw wrapping. For further particulars inquire of W. H. PARSONS & BRO., No. 74 Duane-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, &c., OF A first-class grocery-store, doing a heavy and paying business, located in a first-class neighborhood; a rare chance for any person wishing to go into business. Address Box No. 234 Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE LOW, RESTAURANT AND Fruit Store on Broadway; small capital required; reasons given for selling. Address No. 1,179 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5, first floor, over Park Bank.

AMUSEMENTS

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.
ECSTATIC LAUGHTER, TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE.
ECSTATIC LAUGHTER, TREMENDOUS APPLAUSE.
GRAND COMIC RAVEL PANTOMIME.
GRAND COMIC RAVEL PANTOMIME.

Afternoon at 3; Evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE MYSTIC CAVE;
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
OR,
THE ENCHANTED HORN.
THE ENCHANTED HORN.

TONY DENIER, Clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and Mlle. ERNESTINE appear.

Mr. D. L. MORRIS, GERMAN COMEDIAN, in his celebrated character of

THE DUTCHMAN IN DIFFICULTIES.
THE DUTCHMAN IN DIFFICULTIES.

EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING, at 11 o'clock, in Lecture-Room, without additional charge.

HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, containing 300 pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION

will play at short intervals day and evening with all the effect of a

FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.
THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM,
introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD FISH.
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY SOLID CLAY!!
GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION
OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. **MONDAY.**

The favorite American Actress,
MISS OLIVE LOGAN,

who is engaged for a limited period, will appear (first time here,) in a new play, in four acts, never acted, entitled

EVELEEN.

Lord Frederick Chilton	Mr. Charles Fisher
James Cartwright	Mr. George Holland
Robert Lockstone	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mr. Harvey	Mr. Daly
Sir Allan Willoughby	Mr. Norton
Mr. Neville	Mr. Pope
Mr. Sharpley, a jeweler	Mr. Browne
Hon. Augustus Dashall	Mr. Williamson
Eveleen Wallace	Miss Olive Logan
Countess Maldano (on this occasion)	Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Darby	Mrs. John Sefton
Mrs. Censure	Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Mme. Fierte	[illegible]

VICTORIA REGIA IN FULL BLOSSOM,

THE GREAT NAIAD QUEEN OF THE WATERS,

on exhibition daily from sunrise till sunset, at the glass-house next to the west corner of 59th-st. and 8th-av., near the Central Park.

Admission, One Dollar.
Season Tickets, Five Dollars.

E. BALLCKE.

GRAND MONSTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND CONCERT—To be given by the New-York Musical Mutual Protective Union, at Jones' Woods, Sept. 12, 1864. By order. HENRY TISSINGTON, Chairman Printing Committee.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musicians at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $110 to $ 00 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellence of our Cabinet Organs which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $90 and $150; with pedals, $200 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,

J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblages, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place, from the difficulty of contracting them in occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in the City and throughout the different States.

☞ Inquire for the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS.

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT.

THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and Tenth-st.

R. H. MACY.

WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

from the mountains comes laden with sweet scents, and all nature seems rejoiced. G. F. W.

A Still Further Retrograde Movement—Preparations for a Battle—An Adventure with Guerrillas.

Baltimore, Friday, Aug. 18, 1864.

Finding it impossible to get any of my letters through to Baltimore, and so on to New-York, I determined this morning to make a bold push, and endeavor to reach Harper's Ferry myself. Finding that the supply trains were going to the Ferry, I concluded to accept of the protection of the guard accompanying the trains. While we were getting off, orders were issued for the troops to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice, and the ammunition train was ordered back to, or near, Clifton, four miles down the Charlestown road.

Gen. Emory told his staff this morning, as they were mounting to accompany him on his rounds, that the battle so long impending was now about to come off. And I know that the Nineteenth Corps laid in line of battle at Berryville when I left, at 4 o'clock this morning. The Sixth were forming above the town on the right, and the Eighth Corps occupied the left. The cavalry were evacuating Winchester at the latest accounts, and the enemy were reported to have consolidated their entire forces, and marching rapidly down on our front.

Great anxiety was evinced by officers high in command regarding the probable strength of the enemy's forces. Some of Gen. Sheridan's scouts put it at 75,000 men, but this is evidently incorrect, as it would be impossible for them to bring so large a force into this valley. I think that 40,000 will cover all the Confederate forces now threatening our army in the Shenandoah Valley, and I know that even had they the former estimate, we have a force fully capable of whipping them in an open field.

It was reported that Gen. Lee in person commanded the rebel forces, and that Longstreet had command of the cavalry, Gens. Early and Breckinridge commanding corps in the infantry, and Johnson, McCausland and Imboden divisions in the cavalry corps. This evidently is wrong, for Longstreet is not yet recovered sufficiently from his wound to be able to undertake active duties. Of course, Lee cannot be so rash as to leave his main army in charge of a subordinate.

The troops were kept well in hand during the retrograde movement, and they were in very fair condition, considering the hard marches they have performed, and the fact that their rations have been rather scarce. If a fight takes place in the vicinity of Berryville, and affairs look very much like such a consummation of events at present, I think that a good report will be heard from the Army of Western Virginia. The country is rolling, and admirably adapted to an extended field of operations, resembling somewhat the old Antietam ground.

When I left with the supply train everything was astir, but I am confident that the infantry will not be engaged to-day, and scarcely to-morrow. After proceeding to Clifton, five miles from Berryville, orders arrived from the front for our supply train to go into park, and although the chief of the train endeavored to dissuade me from proceeding any further, I still rode on, remembering the old adage of "nothing venture, nothing have."

About five miles from Charlestown I happened to catch sight of some men lurking in the woods ahead, and quickly halted, concealing my horse beneath the brow of the hill. Walking out leisurely on the road, I commenced picking a few berries, keeping, at the same time, a sharp lookout. The fellows evidently thought that they had a sure thing on my capture, and came coolly on, riding their horses at a walk. In less time than it has taken me to write this I was over the hill and galloping back like mad. They did not discover my ruse until they had crested the hill I had just left, and then plunged forward on a gallop also. But my anxious eye had caught sight of a rescue. On another hill, a mile back, I could see a mounted escort approaching, and of course made the best of my way to them. On reaching within speaking distance, I shouted out "*guerrillas*," pointing, at the same time, down the road. We charged in a body and captured two of the villains, wounding another as he and his companions leaped their horses over the fence, and so escaped. We brought our prisoners safely to Harper's Ferry. On the way down from the Ferry to Baltimore we were stopped by a freight train running off the track, and I did not reach this city until 11 o'clock P. M. G. F. W.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Harper's Ferry, Friday, Aug. 19, 1864.

Now that a large force of the enemy is again threatening the banks of the Upper Potomac, the inhabitants of Maryland and portions of Pennsylvania are having a relapse of their old complaint—abject terror of the invaders—and doubtless the telegraphic columns of the Times will be crowded with the usual amount of wild reports and a fearful exaggeration of the numbers of the rebels. You will probably be told that heavy masses of troops are again threatening Maryland and the Cumberland Valley, that the raiders are again on Northern soil, and that large numbers of cattle and horses have been carried off.

Now, it may not be generally known that a great deal of the damage done and plunder effected is executed by parties not at all in the Confederate service, but who are residents of the very same localities in which the various robberies occur. During the War of 1812, and the War of Independence, the same thing occurred, and the tory blood that created so much terror and desolation during those eventful wars still exists in those counties, and the present generation are not slow to follow the precepts of their fathers. Many and many a horse or cow has disappeared from the farm-yard, and the abduction has been laid at the door of the half-famished and prowling raider, when in truth some near neighbor or friend (?) has been at the bottom of the nefarious transaction.

The fact is well known and acknowledged among a large number of the people—so much so that measures for the detection and arrest of suspected parties are in progress. In all probability these delightful people will take advantage of any movements of the force under Early, and once again resume their deeds of spoil and plunder. Too much circumspection cannot be exercised in giving credence to the reports so largely dealt in by village telegraph operators and newsmongers. They seize with avidity upon any chance rumor, and in a moment it is transferred into a most harrowing tale of pillage and murder. Your correspondent has been frequently driven almost wild by the exaggeration and utter want of truth in reports circulated by these gentry.

Yesterday, while passing through Charlestown, we learned the particulars of an attack of some guerrillas upon the Adjutant of the Sixth United States Cavalry, who was killed instantly, two of his orderlies being wounded and eleven of the escort taken prisoners. This was bad enough in all conscience; but when we reached the ferry, only eight miles off, it was currently reported that eight of the escort had been killed beside the Lieutenant, and that the rest had all been wounded or taken prisoners. So much for the rapidity with which stories of this kind gather volume.

The position of the Army of Western Virginia is unchanged, except that it is now nearer Charlestown. The trains are all arriving in this vicinity, and the decks are being cleared for action. Perhaps your readers are somewhat puzzled at the evident willingness of Gen. Sheridan to retreat, and to the spectator not conversant with this section of country, and to one not posted in the requirements of military strategy, no doubt the recent movements of the Army of Western Virginia appear strange.

The country around the city of Winchester is not at all favorable for a stand against an enemy; hence the endeavor of Gen. Sheridan to reach that position before Early, for the rebel general would then have no alternative but fight, and that upon ground of our own choosing. Back of Winchester stretches out in unbroken line the towering range of the Great North Mountains, and it would be impossible for a defeated army to fall back in that direction, for the lofty summits of these grand old piles of granite would interpose an effectual barrier against any progress in that direction. If our army had succeeded in reaching the Strasburgh and Winchester pike, we could have prevented Early from pushing through in that direction, and the only road open for the enemy would have been that to Martinsburg. What a pity our advance did not succeed in performing their part of the work.

On the other hand, our position at Strasburg, along the line of Cedar Creek, was a very good one so long as the force under Early and Breckinridge was the only opponent we had to contend with. The Rebel line of defense, it is true, was a very strong one, but it was nevertheless capable of being attacked with every chance of success. But when the Rebel column began entering Thoroughfare Gap it became imperative upon General Sheridan to fall back, for this new element in the problem changed entirely the scheme of operations. Front Royal road comes in exactly upon our flank, and partially uncovers our rear communications, and it would be almost madness to attempt to hold that position any longer.

We fell back upon Winchester, merely as a measure of anticipation, and as soon as our column had become closed up, that place also was abandoned. The situation of Berryville is far better, for in addition to the advantages of the ground in its immediate vicinity, our rear will be fully covered, and only guerrillas can do any damage in that direction. Besides this, we hold the key to the gaps in the Blue Ridge, enabling us to prevent any hostile movement toward Washington. The only thing to be feared is the movement of an additional column in the Virginia Valley, but at present writing no news of the presence of any rebel force in that direction has yet arrived, and let us hope that our fears are unfounded.

Should our army fall back still further in this direction, it will not be evidence of either weakness or want of confidence on the part of the Commanding General, for at this point we hold the two leading lines of communication.

As regards the probability of a fight, I think there is every chance of a decisive battle being fought at last, and one a great deal more decisive and important in its results than the encounter so long anticipated further up the Valley. It is extremely difficult to make anything like an accurate estimate of the enemy's forces, for, like all other rumors in this region, one has to make allowances for large additions made by the irrepressible habit of exaggeration so apparent among those who ought to know better. Nevertheless, it is evident that the present strength of the rebel army now in this vicinity is of greater strength than any previous column since Lee crossed the river last Summer, during the Gettysburgh campaign. I hope it is not contraband to tell you that Gen. Sheridan has received large additions to the force with which he advanced up the Valley.

G. F. W.

The Capture of a Train by Guerrillas.

Cedar Creek, near Strasburgh, Sunday, Aug. 14, 1864.

This army has advanced thus far without serious opposition, and it is not supposed that Early will offer battle in this part of the valley. No train of the enemy has been destroyed or captured; only a few prisoners have been taken.

Yesterday morning Mosby, with a party estimated to number from twenty-five to one hundred and fifty men, attacked the rear of the cavalry train just as it was moving out of Berryville, and destroyed twenty or thirty wagons. The mules attached thereto, and some horses in charge of officers of the division, were captured. The wagons contained forage and rations for the Second and reserve brigades of cavalry. Mosby caused a general stampede of the train—the guard thereto, mainly composed of "100 days' men," acted in the most disgraceful manner, running at the first fire of the enemy, many of them leaving their guns behind. Several officers, among them Capt. Healitt, of the First Michigan cavalry, and Lieut. Robinson, of the same, who were with the train returning to their regiments, endeavored to rally the guard, but unsuccessfully, until after the first rush was over. Mosby captured a number of officers, most of whom, however, subsequently escaped. He seemed not to be particularly anxious about taking prisoners. A number of the train guard were killed and a large number wounded. The train was cut off just in the rear of a wagon containing a large amount of money belonging to a Paymaster present, who was on his way to pay off a brigade. Mosby probably knew of this money being in the train, and it was only saved by accident. It is possible that Mosby may have some difficulty in escaping with the property taken, as a detachment of cavalry patrolling the road arrived at the scene of operations just as he started off.

The supposition that Early's raid in this valley had anything to do with gathering grain for the rebel army is entirely exploded. In the section this army has traveled through thus far there has not been but little more than enough grain raised to supply the wants of the people who reside here. Early was busily engaged threshing and guarding grain to feed his troops when this army arrived here. Early, for several days before our arrival here, made his headquarters at Bunker Hill, seven miles on the road toward Martinsburgh. His advance reached Newtown at 3 o'clock Thursday, and a few hours afterward our advance was fighting within four miles of the same place.

A spy is to be hanged to-day in Gen. Custer's command.

E. A. PAUL.

Rumored Defeat of Sheridan's Forces—He is Said to Have Retreated to Harper's Ferry—His Wagon Train Reported to be at Hagerstown, Safe.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Aug. 20.

Special despatches from Harrisburgh to the *Inquirer*, dated last evening, say:

Up to this time the authorities are not in receipt of any official intelligence from the border.

There are many rumors here of the defeat of Gen. Sheridan's forces. None of them, however, are substantiated.

Gen. Sheridan, it is said, has retireed to Harper's Ferry.

His wagon train crossed the Potomac last night, and is reported to be at Hagerstown, this morning, safe.

The Rebels Understood to Occupy Martinsburgh.

Baltimore, Saturday, Aug. 20.

We have nothing definite from the Upper Potomac to-night.

The rebels are understood to occupy Martinsburgh in small force.

It is not proper to speak definitely of our position, but there is good reason to hope that Gen. Sheridan will prove more than a match for the rebel strategy in that quarter.

JOHNSON'S GUERRILLAS.

Their Defeat by Gen. Hovey.

Indianapolis, Ind., Friday, Aug. 19.

A dispatch to Gen. Carrington, from Gen. Hovey, commanding the forces sent in pursuit of Col. Adam Johnson's guerrillas, says, that he had reached Morganfield and White Oak Springs, Ky., attacked the enemy, captured a few prisoners, and scattered the balance of Johnson's guerrillas in all directions.

Gen. Hovey has levied an assessment on the disloyal citizens of Union County, Ky., for $32,000 to cover the damages sustained by the Federal Government.

FROM CAIRO.

Home Guards Organizing.

Cairo, Ill., Friday, Aug. 19.

A meeting was held here last night for the purpose of organizing Home Guards. It was largely attended and much enthusiasm was manifested. Three companies were immediately organized.

Organizations for the same purpose are being organized in Mound City and other towns along the border.

The receipts of cotton for the last two days amount to forty-four bales.

Forty-one hogsheads of tobacco have arrived here from Paducah, for New-York, and 1,000 more hogsheads are at Paducah awaiting shipment.

Marysville, Kansas, Reported Sacked by the Indians—Fifty Thousand Dollars Levied on the Disloyalists of Shelby County, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 20.

The St. Joseph papers say that Marysville, Kansas, ninety miles west of St. Joseph, was sacked by the Indians on Sunday last. No particulars are given.

This statement seems quite doubtful, as the route from Fort Kearney to Omaha has not been molested, and the overland mail is forwarded from the former point to St. Joseph via Omaha and the Missouri River.

Gen. Fiske has levied an assessment of fifty thousand dollars on the disloyal men of Shelby County. Fifteen thousand dollars of the money is to go to repair the damages to the railroad.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trial Trip of the Monitor Mahopac.

The iron-clad monitor *Mahopac* made a trial trip yesterday up the Hudson, for the purpose of testing her engines and sailing qualities, but more particularly for experimenting with her guns. The Palisades was just the spot for such kind of practice, as there was no danger of the shot and shell going into the country, and killing or frightening honest Jerseymen; besides, a fine opportunity was afforded for seeing the balls and shells strike the cliff, and the terrible crashing and tearing effect produced among the rocks and cedar shrubbery.

The *Mahopac* is the last of the five monitors built by Zeno Secor & Co., of the Fulton Foundry Iron Works, Jersey City, and is supposed to be, in many respects, an improvement upon the others—the *Manhattan, Tecumseh, Weehawken, Camanche, Mahopac,* and *Mohongo.* The last-named is a side-wheel double-ender iron-clad of 1,500 tons, being the size of the ten others—six built at Jersey and two at Cincinnati, and two at Pittsburgh. The *Mahopac* is 235 feet long, 46 feet wide, 12 feet deep, and measures 1,400 tons; she is in all material respects the same as the others, and cost $630,000. The *Mahopac* got steam up and left the dock at nine o'clock precisely, but some little delay was occasioned in adjusting her anchor chains, so that she did not get under headway till past ten. She was accompanied by a steamer and tugboat until after getting fairly clear of the boats and shipping in the harbor, when the tug let go, and soon after the steamer cast off her lines, leaving the *Mahopac* to make her way against a strong tide, which she did most successfully, at the rate of five and a half to six miles per hour, all the way up to where she anchored, between Forts Washington and Lee, being a little more than half way across the river from the Jersey side. On board was Admiral Gregory, Superintendent of Iron-Clads; Captain John L. Worden, of the original Monitor; Captain Boggs, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer W. W. Wood, U. S. N.; Zeno Secor, and several other gentlemen. Soon after anchoring, two shots were fired, one of which was a charge of 35 pounds of powder and a "light shell" the weight of which was 360 pounds. This shot went over the cliff. The next was a solid shot, weight 460 pounds, which struck some twenty or thirty feet from the water. The next four shots were solid, the charge being 50 pounds. On the first of these heavy charges the concussion outside the turret near the muzzle of the gun was so great that the brass stanchions around the main hatchway, some inch and a half in diameter and six feet high, covered with heavy No. 1 canvas, were bent and the canvas torn into shreds, as much so as if it had been cut with a knife.

The recoil was very little—less than was expected; the engines and turret operated to the perfect satisfaction of all. A fine lunch was served up for all hands, and everything passed off satisfactorily. Coming back, when about half way down, several ladies came on board, bringing flowers and bouquets, &c.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Mahopac*: Commander, Wm. A. Parker; Lieutenant Commanding and Executive Officer, James M. Prichett; Acting Chief Engineer, Marshall T. C. Chebers; Acting Master Charles R. Harris, Master and Navigator; Assistant Surgeon, F. B. A. Lewis; A. A. Paymaster, Addison Fool; Acting Ensigns, George T. Chapman, S. C. Holmes, Wm. E. Jones; Acting Engineers, Charles Dougherty, First Assistant; John Briggs, First Assistant; Wesley Randall, Second Assistant; G. F. Kenesley, Third Assistant; Nelsen E. Crossman, Third Assistant; Captain's Clerk, O. V. Hollenbeck; Paymaster's Steward, Calvin W. Pool.

The officers and men, all told, number one hundred. The *Mahopac*, it is expected, will go into service in the course of a week or ten days.

Her destination is supposed to be Mobile, to cooperate with Admiral Farragut, should there be any necessity for it by that time.

Rise in Stage Fares.

The following notice was posted yesterday morning in the omnibuses of the Consolidated Stage Company:

"On and after Monday, August 22, this company is compelled to raise the fare to eight cents, for the following and other reasons:

Oats, formerly 30 cents ℔ bushel, costs now	$1 00
Hay, formerly 50 cents ℔ hundred, costs now	1 75
Straw, formerly 50 cents ℔ hundred, costs now	1 80
Meal, formerly 80 cents ℔ hundred, costs now	3 00
Iron, formerly $45 a ton, costs now	200 00

And other expenses in proportion; Government tax on gross receipts, 2½ per cent."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Fire in the Railroad Depot Buildings in White-street.—At 8½ o'clock, last night, a fire broke out, from some cause at present unknown, on the top floor of the Railroad Depot buildings in White-street. These buildings are very extensive, occupying one entire square, and are bounded by Centre, Franklin, Elm and White streets. Flames were first discovered issuing from the upper story of building No. 4, situated on the White-street side, and occupied by Mr. J. Devoe, glass-cutter and dealer. His damage to stock is estimated at about $3,000. He is fully insured in City companies. The third floor is occupied by Mr. Barnes, manufacturer of steel wire, and Mr. Brooks, machinist. Both of these men were extensively damaged both by fire and water on their stock, machinery and fixtures. They are said to be fully insured, but in what companies could not be ascertained. Building No. 5 in the same block on White-street, was occupied on the third floor by H. Thayer, blacking-box manufacturer. The fourth floor of the same building was occupied by Chas. Alt, spectacle-maker. Both of the last-named gentlemen have suffered a serious loss on stock, machinery and fixtures, the amount of which could not be learned, owing to the lateness of the hour. Mr. Stern, coffee-grinder, occupying the floor immediately over the depot of that building known as No. 4, was badly damaged on stock by water. The origin of the fire is at present unknown. It is understood that the buildings are owned by the Harlem Railroad Company. They are damaged to the extent of $2,000, and are fully insured.

Larceny of a Watch Valued at $500.—A man named David Sizer was arrested by Detective Eustace yesterday, on charge of stealing a gold watch, valued at $500, from Mr. Lucius Phelon, of Williamsburgh. It appears that Mr. Phelon hung up his vest containing the watch in his office and went to attending to his business, and that, when he was ready to put it on again, the watch was gone. Sizer had been seen about the office, and suspicion fell on him. Information was left at the Central Office, and Detective Eustace was detailed to work up the case. He traced Sizer to a place in Third-avenue, and found him just as he was offering the watch for sale. He at once proposed to become the purchaser, and took Sizer to the Police Headquarters under pretence that he was going to a banking institution to get his money. When he arrived there he was locked up, and the watch taken from him. He was carried before Justice Hogan, who committed him in default of $1,000 bail.

Another Fat-Boiling Nuisance.—Capt. Lord of the Sanitary Squad, made affidavit before Justice Hogan, yesterday, that the fat-boiling establishment at No. 185 Elizabeth-street, of which Charles W. Hull is the reputed proprietor, is a nuisance injurious to the public health; that he had examined the premises, and found therein a large quantity of raw fat in a very advanced stage of decomposition, the stench from which rendered the atmosphere foul for a long distance around. Mr. Hull was arrested and taken before Justice Hogan, and held for an examination, which comes on Tuesday next.

The Funeral of Maj. Butler.—The body of Maj. William Butler, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment N. Y. V., who was killed in the late battle before Petersburgh, arrived at the City Hall yesterday morning, and is now lying in state. The funeral will take place at 2 P. M. to-day. A detachment of the Sixty-ninth Regiment will act as escort.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 20, 1864.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	123¾	50	Erie Railway	112⅝
6,000	do	123	100	do...b30	112¾
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	108⅝	600	do	112¼
15,000	do	108⅜	200	Erie R. Pref	111
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	108⅝	300	Hud. Riv. R	131¼
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..R.	108⅝	100	do...b15	131⅝
165,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s. C.	110⅜	500	do	131⅜
20,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct & Apl	110	100	do	131
			50	Reading R	136¾
5,000	U.S. 6s, 1-yr.C.	95	500	do	136⅝
25,000	do	94⅞	900	do	136¼
1,900	Brook.Imp.Stk.	112	200	do...s30	136
20,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	50⅝	500	do	136
20,000	do	50⅜	100	To. & Wab R.	69
10,000	do	50¼	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	90
10,000	C.&N.W. 1st M.	103⅜	600	do...b15	90¼
500	P., Ft. W.&C.1st	130	100	do...b15	90
1,000	do	129	500	do	89⅜
5,000	At.& G. W. 1st M. Ohio Div	105	200	do...s15	89⅝
			150	Ill. Cen. Scrip	131⅞
10,000	Amer. Gold	257	100	do...b10	132
25	Merch. Ex. Bank	100	400	do	131¾
5	Hanover Bank	102	400	do...s30	131⅝
160	Fourth Nation'l B.	95	200	Ill. Cen. Full S.	132
200	Canton Co	36⅝	1000	Cleve. & Pitts	112⅜
300	do	37	400	do...b10	112⅜
10	Del. & H. C. Co.	209	400	do	112¼
500	Cum. Coal Pref.	60⅜	12	Cle., Col. & Cin R.	171
100	do	60⅝	100	Chi. & N. W	56
200	Quick. M. Co	82⅜	200	do...b4	56¼
300	do	82¾	500	do	56¼
505	do...s15	82⅜	50	do	56
150	Copake Iron M	70⅜	11	do	55
150	L. & Sus. Coal	16¼	50	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	90⅜
1000	Mar. Min. Co	41	500	do	90
100	do	41¼	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	130
100	do	41⅞	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	112¾
100	do	40⅜	650	do	112⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	130¼	50	M.& P.du C.2d Pr.	92
100	do	130⅜	150	P., F. W. & C.	112⅞
50	do	130⅝	100	do...b30	115
100	Mil.& P. Du C.	67¼	100	do	114¼

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000	U.S.Coup's, '81	108⅝	300	Chi. & R. Isl	111¾
800	Erie Railway...s3	111⅞	100	do...c	111⅞
900	do	112⅛	300	do...b3	112¼
300	do...b5	111⅞	400	do	112⅛
100	do	111⅞	200	do...s3	112⅛
400	Hudson Riv. R...s3	130⅜	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr	89⅝
200	do...b10	130⅜	100	do	89⅝
100	do...b3	130⅛	100	do	89⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R	138¼	200	P., F. W. & C	114
600	M. S. & N. I	88⅝	100	do...c	113⅞
100	do...s3	88⅝	300	do...b3	113⅝
400	do...s3	88⅝	200	do...s3	113⅞
700	do	88⅝	300	do	113⅜
100	do...b3	88⅜	$25,000	O. & M. C...b3	50⅜
300	do...s3	88⅜	10,000	do	50⅝
200	Ill. Cen. R	130⅝	10,000	do...s3	50⅜
200	do...b3	130⅝	100	Chi. & Alt. Pr	91
400	do...s3	130⅜	100	Canton Co...b3	36⅛
400	do	130⅛	500	Cum. Coal	60
100	do...b3	130¼	100	do...b3	60⅛
100	do	130⅜	100	do...s3	60
500	Reading R	135⅝	200	do...b3	60
200	do...b3	135⅝	100	Quicks. M. Co...c	80⅜
200	do	135⅝	100	do...c	81⅜
500	Cleve. & Pitts...s3	111⅞	300	do...s3	81⅞
800	do	111⅞	100	do...b3	82
1400	do...b3	112	100	do	82
500	do...c	112	100	Mariposa M. Co.b3	40¼
400	do	112	100	do	40⅜
200	C. & N. W...s3	55⅜	100	do...c	40¼
200	do	55⅝			

FIFTH-AVENUE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Am. Gold...Asked	257	300	Reading R	135⅝
	do...bid	256¾	100	do	135⅝
	N. Y. Cen. R...asked	130	1000	do...s3	135⅝
	do...bid	129¾	100	Ill. Central R. Scr.	130⅝
300	Erie Railway	111⅞	100	do	130⅛
500	do...s3	111⅞	200	Pittsburgh	111⅞
300	do...s5	111⅞	500	do	111⅞
	Hudson Riv. R asked	131	400	do...s30	111⅞
	do...bid	130⅝	400	do...s3	111⅞
	Mich. Cen. R...asked	138⅜		Toledo...asked	131
	do...bid	137⅜		do...bid	130⅝
200	Southern, old...s30	88¼	100	Rock Island R	111⅞
400	do...b3	88⅜	200	Northwestern	55⅜
100	do...b15	88⅜	200	N. W. Pref	89⅜
200	do	88⅜	100	Cumb. Coal Co...b3	60
300	do...s30	88¼	200	do	60
300	do...s3	88⅜			

Saturday, Aug. 20—P. M.

There was another large demand for United States 5-20 bonds to-day, and the price advanced to 110½@110⅝ ℔ cent. The 1881s were also in good request at 108⅝@108¾ ℔ cent., and there was a demand at the National Banks for the 10-40 year 5 ℔ cents., which attract fresh attention from the rise in the Gold-bearing 6 ℔ cents. and the relatively cheaper terms of the new Stock. The prepayment of the 1st September and 1st November Coupons for the 10-40s and 5-20s has a favorable influence. A good many small holders are availing themselves of Mr. Fessenden's order of Friday, and are collecting the Gold on their Coupons. Some of the Continental Bankers, engaged in the transmission of 5-20s on orders from the other side express the opinion that this pre-payment of interest, two months and a half in advance of its maturity, without abatement, will have a most favorable effect at Amsterdam and Frankfort, the chief markets for these Bonds. There is no remaining Coupon to the old 7.30 ℔ cent. Treasury Notes due the 1st October, or this interest would have been anticipated also. An equivalent arrangement will, no doubt, be announced in a short time, to pay the interest up to the 1st October on the funding of the principal into the Stocks of 1881.

The market for Gold is made dull by the pre-payment of interest on the Gold-bearing Stocks from the Treasury Office. This source of supply, though not freely availed of at first, will soon qualify the Custom-house demand, and there is, at present, little or no Export demand. The price to-day is 256½@257 per cent. The steamers for Europe carried out only $34,280, Gold and Silver. The market for money is easy at 7 per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury leaves for Washington this morning.

There was only one session of the Stock Exchange to-day. The Share list opened with a firmer feeling than at the close on Friday, but fell off again toward 2 o'clock, and the quotations are weak:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861	108⅝	108⅝	Mich. Central	138	138¼
U. S. 5-20's	110⅝	110⅝	Mich. Southern	88⅝	88⅝
N. Y. Central	130	129⅝	Illinois Cen	130⅞	130⅝
Erie	111¾	111⅞	Pittsburgh	111⅞	111⅞
Erie Preferred	110	111	Fort Wayne	113⅝	113⅝
Hudson	130⅝	130⅜	Rock Island	112	112
Canton	35	36	Reading	135	135⅝
Treas. Cer., new	94⅞	95	Quicksilver	81¼	82
Toledo	129⅜	129	Cum'land Coal	60¼	60
Northwest	55¾	55⅜	Mariposa	41	40¼
Ohio & M. Certfs	50	50⅝	N. West Pref	89⅜	89⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	119	Ill. Central '75	130
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	118	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	132	Al. & T. H. 2d In	84
N. Y. Cen. conv., '74	132¼	Chi. & N. W. S. F	110
Erie 2ds, '79	130	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds	104½
Erie 3ds, '83	130	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103½
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Lac. & W. bonds	114
Erie 5ths, '88	121	Del., L. & W. 1sts	114
Buff.N.Y.& E. 1sts, '77	114	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102½
Hud. R. 1sts '69	115	Tol. & Wab. Ext	102½
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	90
Harlem 3ds, '68	105	Gal. & Chi. extended	124
Mich. C. '69 & '73	135	Clev. & Tol. S. F	115
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	139	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128
Chi. B. & Quincy	135	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	115½
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	115	Atlantic & G. W	104¾
Pacific R. G'rtd by Mo.	65		

Of the Coal trade of the week, the Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The following abstract of Company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading R	73,555	2,119,803	2,020,170	99,635
Schuyl. Nav	30,426	546,197	422,712	123,435
Lehigh Nav	23,665	389,963	361,173	28,790
Lehigh V.R	26,649	929,640	819,569	110,070
Del. and Lack	270,340	801,037	733,555	67,481
Del. and Hud	28,342	473,336	441,355	61,983
Penn. Coal	25,709	466,559	311,775	144,784
Shamokin	8,666	174,809	156,963	23,845
Broad Top	9,254	248,010	197,424	50,586
Lykens Val	5,096	88,650	63,374	25,276
Trevorton	1,497	46,647	35,996	10,651
Total	280,229	6,284,653	5,538,066	746,585

The coal tonnage this week shows a large increase over the previous week as well as over corresponding time last year. The amount brought forward over the several canals and railways for the week is 280,229 tons, swelling the tonnage for the season to the very large aggregate of 6,284,653 tons, against 5,538,066 tons to corresponding time last year, showing an increase of 546,587, or nearly three-quarters of a million of tons, and yet, notwithstanding this large increase, the demand is unabated and the retail prices of coal are on the advance. There is no overstock of coal and not likely to be the present season, should the trade progress uninterrupted from any cause, to the latest period usual of navigation, whereas if the canals shall be closed earlier than usual a short supply may cause much suffering."

[Advertisement.]

Portraits of Leading Characters.—Warriors, Clergymen, Poets, Canibals, Flatheads, Typical Races, including Fighting Physiognomies. Gens. Lee, Grant, Thomas, Foster, Hancock, Butler, McPherson, Napier, with Blackhawk, Heenan, Brownlow, Dr. Tyng, Martin Luther; also, Erastus Corning, P. R. Spencer, George P. Morris, etc.

Our Social Relations.—Air and Light—Unmarried Women, what shall They Do?—Disappointment in Marriage—You Kissed Me—A Virgin's Eye—What is Phrenology?—The War—Christianity—Christ in Cities—Antioch—Fast Young Men—How to be Handsome—Debate in Crania—Phrenologists—Lawyers—in September number *Phrenological Journal.* Now ready. Newsmen have it by first post—20 cents, or $2 a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Evening Star, for New-Orleans—H. Kohlmeyer, Maj. John Tracy, Charles Goettingen, Jacob Kahz, Selim Barnett, Louis Franklin, Z. Epstin, L. Rosenthal, wife and child, Mrs. Charles Mel, H. McNeil, wife and two children, Miss McNeil, Miss Louisa Avery, Louis Gross, Charles Nameralo, George F. Brott, Col. A. Warner, E. F. Ober, Solomon Sylvester, Samuel Wickert, A. Heymann, F. P. Wichman, Charles Lobe, H. Abraham, M. Ullman, S. Sacks, S. S. Zelnicker, Lewis Bach, L. Kahn, L. Meyer, L. C. Michael, Isidore Levy, H. Lebermann, J. K. Richards and wife, Mrs. C. S. Breed, Miss Bell Simmons, C. Layard and wife, Miss Reinhardt, Mrs. F. Williams, Mrs. Ellis Ezekael and child, Madam L. V. Kentakroust, William F. Clemson and wife, L. J. Wilder, Mr. Eepenan, F. Janfroid, Joe Barnett, W. Florence, T. Anderson, T. W. Breckenbridge, Major G. Norman Lieber, J. V. Durand, V. Triguet, L. Lafevre, Amos Burke, George H. Hardenbrook, Oscar Wiber, wife and child, Master Wiber, Capt. Nott, L. Loeb, W. H. Bushnall, J. A. Whalen and lady, J. Reinhardt, Mrs. Sarah Harvey, James A. Williams, L. Vals, Armond Bernard, Charles E. Peck, Samuel Racine, E. Cain, Mrs. Catherine Haugh, Mrs. L. E. Shepler, Hon. Joshua Baker, J. O. Woodruff, Capt. W. C. Arthur, Frank E. Davis, Charles Kalemann, Peter K. Brown, George Tieman, Capt. A. J. May, J. M. Stone, James L. Kelmineter, Madam Dentral, Wm. V. Adams, Henry L. Pierpoint, Miss Mary Arkwright, Wm. Torrell, Elizabeth Schmidt, James Parker.

Aug. 20—*In steamship City of London, for Liverpool*—T. Simms, Mexico; H. J. Woodward, Wm. Woodward, Dr. Sunderland, lady and son, and two Miss Sunderlands; Miss Buddington, Mrs. E. B. Barwell, Ohio; Mrs. Thomas Mills, Toronto, C. W.; Mrs. L. Lamotte, H. D. Palmer, wife and child; Mr. Skinner, R. Clark, lady and three children, Mrs. Clark, Senior; Joseph Parker, James Nesmith, Charles C. Harrison, Phila.; W. J. Hamill and lady, Mrs. R. Bain and daughter, James Muir, New-York; Geo. Stringham, Utah; Dr. Rawdon, C. S. Gzouski, A. B. Gzouski, S. V. Gzouski, Dr. F. H. Judd and son, Geo. W. Beck, Mr. Vail, lady and two sons from France; Mr. Gallop, lady, four children and nurse, Mrs. E. Bach, and four children, Miss Emelia Bach, Mrs. Henry Lewis and two children, A. Ingoldby, W. W. Whelply, New-York; Walter Swift, Philadelphia; Mrs. Wright, Hamilton, C. W.; Mrs. McCarthy, Chicago; Miss L. Woodward, Mrs. Murphy and 2 infants, Miss Palmer and Master Palmer, Mrs. Castle and daughter, E. L. Litchfield, J. R. Mackay, Rev. J. Jackson and lady, A. Rubenstein, Master Jackson, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Duncan, F. S. Edwards, Rev. Jno. Stevenson, Thomas Smith, Dr. Fochel, A. Mauger, Wm. Druyff, S. T. Bacon; with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In brig Henrietta, from Bermuda—Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Bayley, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Dunham, Miss Dunham, G. B. Buell, W. Ross, W. Mills, R. L. Patton, F. L. Patten, H. S. Telnsingham, Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, Capt. F. B. Brownlow, Mrs. F. B. Brownlow, S. H. Cameron, T. J. Wadson, T. Stephens.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 16 | Sun sets.... 6 51 | Moon rises.. 9 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 21 | Gov. Island..11 10 | Hell Gate...12 33

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Aug. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships City of London, (Br.,) ——, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Evening Star, Bell, New-Orleans, J. A. Raynor.

Steamers Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Potomac, Willets, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Goschen, Probst, Naples, C. Luling; Bridgewater, Jason, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Persia, Holm, Cronstadt, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Louis, Mayer, Genoa, C. Luling; Doretta, ——, Bristol, Holmboe & Balchen; Soborm, (Russ.,) Thole, Bremen, Ruger Bros; Edward Hill, (Br.,) Hallett, Carthagena, Ribon & Munez.

Brigs Iza, Thompson, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Fox Hound, (Br.,) Sims, Antwerp, G. F. Bulley; Magnet, Stewart, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.; Queen Victoria, (Br.,) King, Grenada, W. I., Farrell & Nash; Relief, Crowley, Boston, I. B. Gager; Bogota, Lindsay, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Maid of Erin, Davis, Aux Cayes, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners C. L. Scull, Scull, ——, T. G. Benton's Son; Lady Scott, (Br.,) Knowles, Eleuthera; Arctic, (Br.,) Johnson, St. John, N. B., Brett, Son & Co.; J. Payne, Mayo, Lingan, C. B. Swain; John Snow, Cole, Shulee, C. L. Snow; J. A. Holland, Garmo, Beaufort, Holyoke & Murray; Nautilus, Davis, Lingan, J. W. Woodhouse; Sarah, Drisko, Boston; J. T. Baker, Dixon, Fortress Monroe, A. Abbott; Geo. Thomas, Jackson, Beaufort, T. A. R. Webster.

Sloop Aurora, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ashland, Condry, Washington 54 hours, with 210 sick and wounded soldiers to Medical Director.

U. S. steam transport Louisa Moore, Winters, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Empire, Robbins, Washington, 40 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Kingfisher, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Wm. Kirkpatrick & Co.

Steamtug Gladiator, Hazard, New-Bedford, having in tow the lightships Upper Cedar Point and Lower Cedar Point.

Bark Daniel, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Spearwater, Matamoras July 16, with cotton and wool to master. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Argyle, for Havana. Has had very moderate weather the entire passage. On the night of the 25th, off Alacrano, during a fearful tempest, the wind blowing from all points of the compass in heavy gusts, was struck by lightning, which shattered the after part of the maintop rim, knocking down the second officer and stunning the Captain; the vessel appeared to be in a sheet of flame; fortunately, no person was injured; the tempest lasted several hours. Aug. 14, lat. 31 51, lon. 77 20, exchanged signals with a Dutch ship, steering E. N. E. Aug. 18, lat. 39 05, lon. 73 06, at midnight, had very heavy squalls from N. W., with thunder and lightning and heavy rain; lasted about two hours.

Bark Tiber, (of Sunderland,) Mitcalf, Liverpool 49 ds., with coal to John Jackson. July 23, lat. 49, lon. 41 30, saw a waterlogged bark, having been stripped of all her rigging, apparently not long in that situation.

Bark Ernst Brockelmann, (Meckl.,) Dettloff, Hamburg 78 ds., with mdse. and 158 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had westerly winds the entire passage.

Bark Alexandra, (of Maryport, Eng.,) Brough, Newport 44 ds., with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Two Brothers, (Br.,) McCulley, New-Bedford, in ballast to master.

Brig Oberforster Uffeln, (Pruss.,) Mildahn, Antwerp 74 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig New-York, Cooper, Monaco July 3, with fruit to Mailler, Lord & Quereau. Passed Gibraltar July 20.

Brig Resolute, (of Turks Island,) Baldwin, Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.

Brig Alfaretta, Taylor, Dorchester, N. B., 7 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Delphin, De Hahn, Gonaives 18 ds., with logwood and cotton to H. G. Schmidt & Co.

Brig Alfaretta, (Br.,) Taylor, Dorchester, N. B., 12 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Henrietta, (Br.,) Hodsdon, Bermuda 11 ds., in ballast and 23 passengers to McColl & Frith.

Brig Eurus, Parsons, Bridgeport, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Heimath, (Pruss.,) Stower, Cette 68 ds., with wine, cork, etc., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. George, Rogers, Matamoras 31 ds., with cotton to Peck & Church.

Schr. Vivid, (Br.,) Higgins, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Oliver, Malony, St. John, N. B., 14 ds., with lumber to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Ellen, McFarlane, St. John 13 ds., with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Ottoman, Billings, Bangor 14 ds., with lumber to G. Ross & Son.

Schr. Enterprise, Pitcher, Norwich.

Schr. Republic, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Medford, Hopkins, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Python, Candage, Bluehill 12 ds., with stone.

Schr. Pavilion, Palmer, New-Haven.

Schr. Elm City, Ellis, Dennis, with fish.

Schr. Cabinet, Burdick, Fall River.

Schr. Walter C. Hall, Brewster, Rockland.

Schr. Denmark, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. M. E. Wells, Snow, Harwich, with fish.

Schr. Gazette, Adams, Fall River.

Schr. Harper, Coombs, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal.

Schr. Delphi, Smith, Boston.

Schr. Diadem, Benjamin, Dighton.

Schr. Anna M. Edwards, Ellis, Boston.

Schr. Zoe, Spelman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mexico, Burdick, Providence.

Schr. G. Stratton, Terry, Providence.

Schr. Allan Downing, Rice, Providence.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Ryder, Providence.

Schr. John Gilpin, ——, Newport.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Oakes, Providence.

Schr. Susan & Jane, Torrey, Providence.

Schr. Delaware, Beals, Providence.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Coe, Portland, with stone.

Schr. Ann, ——, Providence, for Rondout.

Lightship Upper Cedar Point, ——, New-Bedford, in tow of the steamtug Gladiator, Capt. Hazard.

Lightship Lower Cedar Point, ——, New-Bedford, in tow of the steamtug Gladiator, Capt. Hazard.

WIND—Sunset, E. S. E., fresh.

Sailed.

Aug. 19—Steamers Fulton, Thorn.

Ships Marcia C. Day, Harry Bluff, Childrickbury, Don Diego, Neptune.

Barks Almoner, Columbus, Urugua.

Brigs Tubal Cain, Pedro.

Schooners Catherine, Samuel C. Hertz, Volunteer, E. Kidder, Albert Fields, Watchful, Henry Finch, Water Witch, Arctic, Wm. Mazgee, Julia E. Willetts, Angeline Vancleave, Sarah Mills, Lamartine, E. Ward.

20th—Steamships London, (Br.,) for London; Saxonia, (Hamb.,) for Hamburg; Evening Star, for New-Orleans.

Miscellaneous.

Returned.—Br. bark Flora, Behnken, hence 16th inst. for Hamburg, returned, in consequence of having sprung a leak.

Spoken, &c.

H. Thackery—brig, hence 9th inst., for Port-au-Prince, Aug. 16, lat. 36, lon. 74 30.

Louisa Wilhelmina—Hamb. bark, from Jamaica for Falmouth, 21 ds. out, Aug. 13, lat. 39 09, lon. 63 16.

Pilot—Swed. brig, bound E., was seen, Aug. 18, lat. 41, lon. 71 50.

Aug. 19, off Shinicook, whaling schr. Alleghaney, of and for Provincetown, 6 months out, with 200 bbls. blackfish oil, and 75 do. sperm oil. 18th inst., lat. 40 20, lon. 72 10, picked up the gaff and rigging, supposed belonging to pilot-boat Wm. Bell; also saw a schooner, bottom up, with side stove in.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 20—Arr. brig Stockton, Hichborn, from Pictou.

The Stockton reports: On the 17th inst., in lat. 42 28, lon. 66, saw a dismasted ship in tow of a schooner, steering west.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20—Arr. bark Traveler, (Br.,) Randle, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20—Arr. transport steamer De Molay, from City Point; brig C. S. Skelly, Morrell, from Matanzas; schr. West Wind, from Guanica, P. R. Also arr. bark Prince, Schwarting, Bremen.

Foreign Ports.

At Matamoras, July 16, barks Twilight, hence for Liverpool, wtg. cargo; Herbert Frost, for do., unc.; Alsterdam, Benson, do. do.; Havana, Tait, unc.; ship Theo. Knoop, for Liverpool, unc.; brig Victoria, for New-York, ldg.; Monarch, Strickland, unc.; schr. Wm. Smith, Lavender, hence, unc.

PERSONAL.

A. G. W. WILL BE AT THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., SUNDAY EVENING. Don't fail E. G.

MEETINGS.

TO THE ALUMNI OF YALE COLLEGE.—A meeting will be held in the afternoon of MONDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock, by the courtesy of Wm. Walter Phelps, Esq., at his office, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, to devise and adopt a method of mutual insurance against the draft.

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SPECIFIC REMEDY

SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR

Non-retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and All Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children

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For Weakness arising from Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, are soon followed by Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," "INSANITY and CONSUMPTION?" Many are aware of the cause of their suffering. The records of the insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

is safe, pleasant in its taste and odor, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of

IRON OR BARK.

For those suffering

FROM BROKEN DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS,

From whatever cause, either in

MALE OR FEMALE,

will give you

A GOOD APPETITE;

Is

Will give you

STRONG, HEALTHY NERVES;

Will give you

BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

And will enable you to

SLEEP WELL.

A trial will convince the most

SKEPTICAL.

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COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excesses and imprudencies in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

NOT A FEW

of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect

HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

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See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

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See *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

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